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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Henry Ford Foresees Good Era

Germany Hears Hitler's Ideas

Japanese Back Tokyo's Stand

Roosevelt Has a River Dream

Disarmament Is One Year Old

Il Duce Steps Over-Briskly

HENRY FORD forecasts a new era in which prosperity will mean much more than money. In fact, money, he says, will serve as postage stamps do—to move things. But the real satisfaction will lie in what the things produced will mean when money has moved them out to the people. He has a one-word reply to the suggestion that man can be dominated by the machine he made and controls—Nonsense! He believes in banishing all worry. Nothing can stop the flow of development, he declares—Accepting this fact would relieve us of a great deal of trouble.

* * *

¶ Germany's political affairs move swiftly. Chancellor Adolf Hitler secures from President von Hindenburg and serves a decree dissolving the Reichstag, with new elections on March 5. The Prussian Diet may dissolve itself. Hitler's hope is that new elections will give him working majorities. He makes his first speech over the radio. To reorganize the affairs of the German farmer and to meet unemployment with measures for compulsory employment will take four years, he declares. His National Cabinet all sign the address—But the newspapers find in it nothing new.

* * *

¶ Japan's press and public are said to approve the Government's instructions that the nation must quit the League rather than yield on Manchoukuo. One leading journal says that in the past Tokyo has frequently compromised under foreign pressure, but rejoices that this time compromise is not considered. The newspapers reiterate that in event of separation from the League, the two groups of islands held under mandate would not be returned, a secret pact being cited. Japan has already spoken—The islands are her spoils of war.

* * *

¶ China hears many rumors while watching the Sino-Japanese conflict go on at Geneva. Several Chinese newspapers published at Shanghai attack Britain's stand seeking to prevent adoption of the report refusing recognition of Manchoukuo, which China considers as the very least the League can do. Two newspapers hint that an anti-British boycott may follow an unsuccessful conclusion at Geneva. Nanking is unable to accept any formula omitting non-recognition—But denies that it has even considered leaving the League.

* * *

¶ President-Elect Roosevelt unrolls his vast dream of the Tennessee River watershed for newspaper correspondents. Broadly the plan calls for coördination of water-power development with reforestation, flood control, land utilization, and application of the principles of city planning to a vast countryside. He will ask Congress at an early date to authorize the undertaking. The project would soon employ 200,000 men and mean reclamation of thousands of acres of rich bottom land. He believes this "widest experiment ever undertaken by a nation" can do an unusual thing—It can be made self-sustaining.

* * *

¶ Geneva sees the Disarmament Conference enter its second year. President Henderson urges the conference to complete its work as soon as possible and to make 1933 eclipse 1932 in accomplishment. M. Massigli argues for the French plan of intrusting aggressive weapons to the League of Nations for use in the common welfare. He emphasizes the importance France attaches to permanent supervision of armaments, international control of aircraft, and limitation of military expenditures—With these in vogue Old Man Mars could well feel some real discouragement.

* * *

¶ France is called upon by Duc de Guise, Royalist leader and pretender to the French throne, to make him dictator and king. The Duke's manifesto, which is dated "In exile," says the Republic has shown its inefficiency and asks citizens to declare for "authority, liberty and monarchy," as opposed to "oppression, anarchy and socialism." The Duke makes his home in Brussels. France receives the manifesto with composure. It has its troubles—But it doesn't see Duc de Guise as able to lessen them.

* * *

¶ Italy celebrates the tenth anniversary of Fascist militia, organized from the squadrists who carried out the march on Rome. At Naples Crown Prince Humbert holds an impressive review. But the big show occurs in Rome, with militiamen from seven legions parading for Premier Benito Mussolini in the Piazzi Siena. He wears his proudest uniform, that of a militia corporal. He is carried away as usual by the pomp of a military review. Il Duce, unconsciously, increases his pace and goes swinging down the line of march—And his puffing staff does its poor best 200 yards behind.

New Red Cedar 'Money' To Entice Collectors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tenino, Wash.

THIS village, having prospered by the use of wooden money which was promptly bought up by collectors, is planning a new issue at its "mint."

The new "series" is to be beautifully engraved on red cedar splice wood, with a new design—which is hoped to be even more attractive to collectors, those kind persons who by wresting away the village's only medium of exchange, paradoxically, paid its bills.

Girls Found Earning Less Than Carfare

Y. W. C. A. Secretaries Report on Pay Study Throughout Nation

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Somewhere in the Young Women's Christian Association there is a member who last week earned 23 cents for putting 200 pockets in men's suits. Somewhere there is another member whose work in a pretzel factory last week brought her 93 cents and whose carfare cost her $1, so that she paid seven cents for the privilege of being employed. And somewhere else there is a member in a shoe factory who pays five cents each week for drinking water.

These girls and a dozen more were the subject of discussion at a luncheon yesterday at the national headquarters, at which Mrs. Kendall Emerson, chairman of public affairs, announced the association's pledge to work with the National Consumers' League and other organizations who are putting on a campaign in 44 states for minimum wage and restricted hours of labor for women workers.

Mrs. Emerson, Miss Rose Schneiderman, president of the National Woman's Trade Union League, and Dr. Evelyn Burns of Columbia University presented the facts gathered by Y. W. C. A. secretaries throughout the country and made a plea for support of labor standards.

In spite of the difficulties of dealing with many states there must be legislation for uniform hours of work and wage boards, said Miss Schneiderman. She announced that the Woman's Trade Union League has introduced a bill designed to protect minors who are now receiving eight cents an hour for work in New York City.

"We are living in a radical situation," said Miss Schneiderman. "Only radical remedies will help. Don't be afraid of the word radical."

On the other hand legislation is not sufficient, according to Dr. Burns, but must be supplemented by "public opinion in favor of law enforcement, insistence upon no economy in government expenditure for labor, and adequate punishment of offenders against labor laws."

The consumer must be prepared to pay part of the price, said Dr. Burns in calling attention to the fact that the cleaning of dresses for 50 cents apiece means that the presser may get five cents a dress.

Some of the facts brought out at the meeting were that girls are receiving 75 cents a day for 10 hours' work, and a waitress working from 5 p. m. to 5 a. m. gets $3 a week. Workers are required to report each morning at the factory and must pay their carfare whether there is work waiting for them there or not.

One Y. W. C. A. secretary had seen a week's pay check of $1.98, which meant that the worker had earned slightly more than three cents an hour. Sorting in a silk mill, three days a week, three or four hours a day, brings 45 cents a week. Shoe heeling, which used to pay $3 a case, is now paying 86 cents a case with no one allowed to do more than two cases a day.

"The unscrupulous employment agency is still a menace," said one of those reporting, one girl having paid $10 for a position with a radio store which lasted four days at 20 cents an hour, and another having paid $16 for a place at which she earned $8 a week for two weeks and then was laid off.

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THINGS PRESENT

"Are We Prepared?" is the type of editorial that readers of this paper will particularly enjoy. It will bear not only reading but study.

Perhaps you have wondered how "technocracy" is taking hold in England. Some quotations on the subject from the British press are assembled in the Mirror of World Opinion on the Editorial page.

On the Young Folks' page you can read about a 12-year-old radio operator who has earned all the money needed to buy his equipment, who undertook a big project on his own initiative, and who has won national recognition for his work.

Some of the best of the current cartoons are reproduced on the Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

The reputation American films are giving the United States in the Balkans will be outlined in the eleventh article of the film series tomorrow.

Friday brings the Household page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and No. 2 in the Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle series.

Off-Gold Countries' Imports Declared Not Flooding the U. S.

Head of Tariff Commission Denounces, as Propaganda, Reports That This Is So—Erecting Barrier, He Says, Would Be 'Madness'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—The agitation to penalize countries with depreciated currencies by raising the tariff against them was characterized as "popular madness" by Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, before the House Ways and Means Committee today.

Denying that this country is being flooded with imports from nations off the gold standard, the tariff commission chairman termed the depreciated currency argument as a "good talking point," but pointed out that the "next industry that comes along has another argument." The spread of the talk about the ruinous effect of depreciated currencies, he said, "is a great lesson in the power of propaganda."

The world needs the healing effects of international relations rather than the destructive effect of more restriction at this time, Mr. O'Brien told the committee.

"The great thing in the situation," Mr. O'Brien declared, "is the world depression. The small thing is whether a country is on or off the gold standard."

Even nations on the gold standard are regulating the value of their currency to some degree, the chairman pointed out. The United States, he said, is doing this through the tariff law to some extent. Countries on the gold standard, he explained, express their price declines in the reduction of prices. Those off the gold standard express theirs in lessening the value of their money. It might just as well be said, he went on, that New York is being flooded with Vermont milk because Vermont is off the gold standard because Vermont farmers are being compelled to sell their milk at half the cost of production.

"Changing the yardstick does not change prices," Mr. O'Brien declared. "Somebody has started this gold standard story and everybody is telling it," the chairman declared.

He urged the committee to "do things honestly," advising them to adopt an embargo or a horizontal increase in tariff, rather than to base their action on the depreciated currency argument.

The statement that has been made before the committee that nations have gone off the gold standard on purpose to benefit in international trade, Mr. O'Brien termed "too ridiculous to discuss." If going off the gold standard is such a trick, then

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RELIEF SERVICE SUPPORTS WORK APTITUDE TESTS

Guidance to New Vocation Channels Held Aid to Unemployed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—A vocational adjustment service for unemployed persons which aims to handle the problem in a fundamental manner that may be a valuable object lesson for communities in all parts of the country is being organized here under the leadership of Dr. John Erskine.

The service is being sponsored by the American Association for Adult Education and financed by a grant of $100,000 from the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee out of funds donated to it by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The committee also will pay the wages of some unemployed registrants which the service will use to promote its activities. The National City Bank has provided a floor of its building at 17 East Forty-second Street for the work.

Dr. Erskine explained that the service was designed to help unemployed persons develop a more intelligent understanding of their own characteristics.

While the value of approaching the employment problem from the fundamental standpoint of skills and aptitudes is widely recognized, the program which is being worked out here has not been attempted on such a scale in any other part of the country as yet, Dr. Erskine said.

Applicants will be interviewed, given aptitude and other occupational tests, counseled with regard to personal and occupational problems, sent to appropriate agencies for training and brought in touch with existing placement agencies.

Mr. Jerome H. Bentley, activities secretary of the New York Young Men's Christian Association, will serve as associate director; Mr. M. R. Trabue, of the Minnesota Employment Stabilization Research Institute, will be in charge of the division of analysis, and Mr. Lewis A. Wilson, assistant commissioner for vocational extension education of the New York State Education Department, will be director of the division of education.

Sizzling Wood Called a Fizzle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 2—With the drowsy woodchuck shuffling into the open today for a yawn and a stretch on his annual Candlemas Day excursion, encountering a world of sunshine that casts a significant shadow toward the other half of winter, the information on keeping warm with wood fuel, just given by the University of Vermont, comes as a timely warning.

Wood that sizzles is a fizzle in the opinion of Mr. J. G. Weir, state forestry expert, who offers some interesting pointers on the desizzlezing of wood. "The sizzling noise is made as the moisture in the wood comes in contact with the fire and is changed into steam," he explains. "Considerable heat is used in forcing the moisture out of the wood and in changing the water into steam. The heat used in doing this work is lost. The amount of moisture in firewood influences not only the vigor with which it burns but also the amount of heat given off to the surroundings.

"Wood seasons most rapidly when the temperature is high and there is little moisture in the air. Large sticks season more slowly than small ones. Seasoning progresses rapidly for the first three months and after that more slowly. A year is required to insure well-seasoned wood. Wood cut or purchased now will be well seasoned when another winter arrives if it is kept part of the time under cover."

JAPAN'S PRESS BACKS WARNING SENT TO LEAGUE

Firm Attitude at Geneva Wins Support of Tokyo Public

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 2—Press and public generally approve the Government's instructions to Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, delegate at Geneva, declaring that Japan must be prepared to quit the League rather than change its fundamental policy regarding Manchoukuo.

The Chugai Shogyo Shimpo, often considered the organ of the Mitsui interests, recalls that the past Japanese governments have frequently compromised when subject to foreign pressure and rejoices that this time compromise is not being considered with regard to essential points. It asserts that the instructions ought finally to dispel the League's unfounded belief that because Japan's diplomacy is under the influence of the military it ought to be possible to split the nation's opinion.

It asserts that in the event of the forthcoming report of the Assembly under Paragraph Four, denying Japan's right of self-defense or independence in Manchoukuo or including the Lytton report's conclusions "which are entirely incompatible with Japan's fundamental position, then the only course left for this

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FRANCE RENEWS SECURITY PLEAS AT ARMS PARLEY

Conference Begins Second Year With Henderson's Call for Action

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 2—The Disarmament Conference began its second year today when the general commission heard M. René Massigli inaugurate discussion of the French plan first presented last November.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the conference, in reminding the delegates that a year had elapsed since the conference commenced work said, "I will not, as we are accustomed to do in England, wish you many happy returns of the day." On the contrary he urged that the conference should complete its task as soon as possible and make the present year eclipse 1932 in accomplishment. He expressed the hope that the drafting committee could soon work out and draw up the complete text of the convention.

M. Massigli, speaking in the absence of M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, detained in Paris by the political situation, briefly outlined the broad features of the French plan. Its esential points, he said, were first, organization of security for all; second, disarmament in a degree adapted to the needs of each country; third, qualitative disarmament to lessen danger of attack; fourth, reduction of armament by gradual stages; fifth, no rearmament; sixth, equality of status for all within a régime of security.

The Paris spokesman explained that France, in recognizing the impossibility of obtaining uniform disarmament on a universal scale, due to the political and technical requirements of the different countries, had produced a practicable scheme built on a limited geographical framework.

The difficulties which the conference had encountered in trying to obtain qualitative disarmament, he said, could be overcome by the French scheme of intrusting aggressive weapons to the League of Nations for use in the common welfare. He emphasized the importance France attaches to the permanent supervision of armaments, international control of aircraft and limitation of military expenditure.

Heading the American delegation at the opening session was Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, Ambassador to Belgium, who has returned to Geneva for the first time since July. The United States delegates have no new proposals to make. They will maintain silence unless new developments require additional explanation of the American attitude, or unless their silence would appear discourteous in the midst of general discussion.

Immediately following general discussion of the French plan—which will require two or three days—the British program of procedure will be taken up. The British delegation is determined to get prompt action on such definite questions as limitations of big guns, tanks and aircraft.

The conference, it is generally felt, has now spent all the time permissible in technical discussions. Fundamental decisions must be taken and resolutions reached. This month is expected to be the crucial point in the conference's history.

Central American Recognition Left on Roosevelt's Doorstep

WEEKLY LATIN-AMERICAN ARTICLE

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Whether the United States shall continue its present policy of nonrecognition of Central American governments coming into power through revolution, or whether it shall accord such governments the recognition it gives to all South American republics able to maintain international obligations, is something that President Roosevelt may be called upon to decide.

Already El Salvador and Costa Rica have thrown overboard a 1923 treaty calling upon the governments in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica to refuse, among themselves, approval of any leader coming into power through coup d'état. This treaty further provided that the republics should not recognize a leader who won the Presidency through revolt, or who was a relative of the former President, or who held high rank in the previous administration.

Everything was presumed to be generally satisfactory until El Salvador and Costa Rica signified their intentions of ending the agreement, although it is now learned that the Republic of Guatemala was about to have suggested that the five Central American powers get together and rewrite that portion of the pact referring to revolutionary governments.

The treaty as written stipulated that any of the five republics might denounce it, but unless three or more did so it must remain in action for those who accepted its provisions. The treaty had, and continues to have, the full support of the United States although this Government was not one of the signatories.

Why El Salvador and Costa Rica should suddenly abrogate a pact guaranteeing their citizens full rights at the polls is not wholly clear. Perhaps the answer is, El Salvador and Costa Rica recent what they term "American interference with internal quarrels."

From the viewpoints of these republics there probably is good reason for their feeling of being dominated. Yet, the United States certainly would welcome a time when it could cease to have anything to do with recognitions or the shipment of arms to revolutionists. But until that time shall come, and revolutions are only history, El Salvador and Costa Rica must admit that the political and economic power of the United States is such that the policies of its Government and the interests of its people will have considerable weight in the settlement of political and economic differences among the citizens of the Caribbean area. Today the United States has invested some $227,237,000 in Central America alone, and of this amount $67,393,000 is in El Salvador and Costa Rica.

Central America has been the camping ground of revolutions for many years. Until the United States took a hand and provided anti-revolutionary factions with opportunities to establish some sort of government that people might progress, at least commercially, tropi-

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Hitler Seeks to Unite Germans In Reconstruction of Economy

Offers Two Four-Year Plans to Help Farmer and Industrial Worker—Declares Marxism to Blame for Country's Hard Conditions

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 2—Adopting phrases, if not actual plans, propounded for years by Communists, Herr Adolf Hitler, Germany's new Chancellor, radiocast his first proclamation to the German people last night, in which he proposed two four-year plans for the reconstruction of German economy.

Herr Hitler proposes to help the German peasant by maintaining the bases of agriculture and therefore the main foundation of the nation. For the industrial worker he envisages a stupendous and comprehensive attack against unemployment.

Apart from these two general statements Herr Hitler gave little indication of the means by which these great reconstructive schemes are accomplishable. His program contains no new proposals. The basic pillars of his economic program, Herr Hitler declared, will be a compulsory labor service and agricultural settlement, about which the German people have heard much for months past but in which little hitherto has been achieved.

Apart from his advocacy of two four-year plans, Herr Hitler's speech was an appeal to the whole German nation to coöperate, regardless of rank or class, and to unite for a common future in remembrance of a great common inheritance. "Above rank and class, we will restore to our people knowledge of its racial and political unity and call it to ever-higher duties. Reverence for our great past, pride in our old traditions, shall be the basis of the education of youth. The new Government will, therefore, proclaim a relentless war against spiritual, political and cultural nihilism. Germany shall not and will not swing into anarchical Communism.

"This great national unity which in reality applies only to people of Right and Radical tendency has one great task to perform—to fight Marxism. Fourteen years of Marxism have ruined Germany. A year of Bolshevism would annihilate it."

By Marxism is meant not only Communists but the Social Democrats who since 1919 have dominated Germany. During their 14 years in office, Herr Hitler declares, the Socialists ruined the German peasantry and brought unemployment to millions.

"Within four years," Herr Hitler declares emphatically, "the German peasant must be freed and Germany's unemployment must be con-

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NEW HAMPSHIRE SEES 'GOLD MINE' IN LINE REPORT

Boundary on West Bank of River Said to Be Worth $60,000,000 to State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 2—This State has struck a "gold mine" in the bed of the Connecticut River worth $60,000,000.

New Hampshire has staked its claim to this vast wealth upon the findings in a master's report to the United States Supreme Court upholding this State's contention that the west bank of the river (the Vermont shore) and not the "thread of the stream" is the true boundary, and that taxable property—hydro-electric plants and such—resting on the bed of the stream come under the jurisdiction of the Granite State.

Revenues from a tax levy on $60,000,000 worth of productive industrial property is the never-failing "gold mine" which New Hampshire anticipates through the findings of Judge Edmund F. Trabue of Lexington, Ky., sitting as master in the long-time dispute between the two states. The only "hitch" may come through what constitutes the low-water mark on the western side.

Property extending beyond that point might conceivably be regarded as lying within the jurisdiction of Vermont. That being the case, the Green Mountain State would probably be entitled to a small part of the income from the annual tax levies on property built upon the river bed.

After years of dispute a decision has been reached, which, for the present at least, substantiates New Hampshire's claim, and, pending definite settlement, validates the action in levying taxes accordingly.

Vermont's view that the boundary line between the States followed the thread of the stream, has been supported by representatives of that State since 1912. New Hampshire's contention that the low-water line on the west bank establishes the line of division reaches back into early Colonial days.

Interest in the boundary settlement has been keen for tax reasons, better appreciated when it is understood that there are several toll bridges over the Connecticut River, which are already taxed by New Hampshire, and also because of the fact that there are several hydro-electric power plants located on both banks of the river.

These projects are scattered along the river from the Massachusetts line at Hinsdale, N. H., and extending north almost to Beecher Falls, Vt., on the Canadian border.

Among these are included the power plant at Bellows Falls, Vt., with an assessed valuation of nearly $13,000,000; that at Hinsdale, assessed at $7,600,000; the new Fifteen-Mile Falls project, stretching across the Connecticut River from Monroe, in New Hampshire, to McIndoes, Vt., and with an assessed valuation of about $35,000,000.

'Beautiful but Poor' Was Ohrid's Plaint Till 'Old King Coal' Waved Magic Wand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — Ohrid, the most beautiful and once the poorest little town in all Yugoslav Macedonia, has suddenly become wealthy. While a delegation had been sent to Belgrade to raise a loan for the town, the Mayor, on his own initiative, sent for mining experts to examine a barren, treeless hill, all the land left to the municipality after the Agrarian Reform Act had taken its more fertile lands and divided them among the peasants.

These experts discovered a nine-foot seam of good coal, which can be quarried directly from the hillside, and which represents an immediately realizable value of at least $2,500,000. This find is all the more valuable for Ohrid, as the district is devoid of forests so that wood, their only fuel, is very expensive. The mine will also employ the few hundreds of unemployed in the town and provide a commercial product for export to Albania, north Greece, and the whole of Yugoslav Macedonia.

The Mayor has already made plans for the erection of an electrical generating and gas producing plant, for the paving of the town's roughly cobbled streets and the equipment of a modern hotel and bathing place on the lake—which is one of the most beautiful spots in southeastern Europe.

ITALIAN LAKE BLOWN UP TO RECLAIM LAND

Great Engineering Feat Is Accomplished in Eastern Istria

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME—A daring feat of engineering has been brought to a successful conclusion after four years of untiring labor, when by the simultaneous explosion of 24 mines the Lake of Arsa, in Eastern Istria, between Fiume and Pola, has been eliminated and a large area has been made available for reclamation and cultivation.

The Lake of Arsa, 2½ miles long and 1¼ wide, situated at a considerable altitude in the valley of the Arsa, and fed by mountain streams, overflowed at certain seasons of the year, making the whole valley swampy and deleterious. After the war the landowners of the district formed an association to carry out the bold plan devised by an Italian engineer, consisting in piercing a tunnel, through Mount Chersano, which cuts off the waters of the Arsa from their natural outlet to the sea.

The first task was to build 150 dams to regulate and divert the waters of the streams feeding the lake. When this was accomplished the work of tunneling the mountain was begun, starting from its foot near the sea. A tunnel 4600 meters in length was pierced, of which 1600 meters running through a bed of clay had to be lined with masonry work, the remainder being cut in the live carsic rock. The mountain is riddled with pockets of water and liquid mud, which made the work both dangerous and slow, but all obstacles were overcome.

It has taken more than 10 days to empty the lake of its water, estimated at 13,000,000 cubic meters, but now 12,000,000 square meters of land are uncovered. The whole valley, 45 kilometers in length, will now be drained and the workers who have been engaged for the last four years on this gigantic task will be employed in building a network of canals converging toward the tunnel through which the waters of the mountain streams will flow.

Illinois Scrip Plan Attracts Attention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 2—While the stamped scrip plan adopted in this community to help raise money to keep the government on a cash basis is getting under way slowly, it appears to be attracting attention far and wide. Sponsors of the plan have adopted the "you wait and see" attitude when it comes to discussing the actual dollars and cents results, but as far as the details of the set-up are concerned they are declared to be working out "entirely satisfactorily."

The plan as established in this ordinarily conservative community is designed to raise money to purchase tax anticipation warrants from the city treasurer so the city can go on paying its employees in cash. The Evanston Independent Retail Merchants' Association, popularly known as Eirma, asked citizens of Evanston to buy Eirma trade certificates of $1 denominations which can be used in trade.

The Eirma dollar is different from most scrip in that it always has a real dollar in the bank to guarantee it, like a certified check. Its main purpose is to pick up the 2-cent trade stamps as it goes along and thus painlessly extract from the pockets of the merchants and other tradespeople enough money to buy the tax warrants. Later, each merchant is to get back just what he has spent, when the warrants are redeemed.

ROOSEVELT PLANS JOBS FOR 200,000

Would Use Muscle Shoals Dam as Nucleus for Huge 'Inland Empire'

ENVISAGES UNTOLD NATIONAL BENEFIT

Seeks to Apply Fundamentals of City Planning to the Country as a Whole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Feb. 2—Grouped around the embers of a log fire while the rain beat outside, a group of newspaper men today listened to the next President of the United States envisage the nation's future as he hopes to shape it.

It was a vision he has been slowly developing through public service, a dream based on the needs and hopes of millions of people, a picture that would utilize the entire watershed of the Tennessee River, with the government-owned dam at Muscle Shoals as the nucleus, as a vast laboratory in which to experiment with a plan for reshaping the material and social character of the country.

The President-Elect does not expect to see his vision take full form during his own Administration, nor even during his life time, but he does hope and is confident, that he will succeed in providing in the next four years such a convincing example of the benefits of broad coördinated planning that it will eventually be applied to the entire country.

Broadly, the plan calls for coördination of water-power development with reforestation, flood control, land utilization and application of the fundamentals of city planning to the country as a whole. Specifically, it would call for a legislative program authorizing the Federal Government to reforest all the high sections of the Tennessee area, remove farmers from these unproductive marginal lands to the silt bottom lands which would be reclaimed by construction of flood control basins, and development of water-power resources for the benefit of both agriculture and urban populations. It would, incidentally, make the Tennessee River navigable to its upper reaches.

Results Thought Possible

If Congress will authorize the project, which the President-Elect intends to submit to them at the earliest possible moment, he foresees as a result:

1. Employment for 200,000 men within a year after it is started.
2. Production of from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 primary horsepower.
3. Electricity for the consumer at 2 cents per kilowatt hour.
4. Reclamation of thousands of acres of rich bottom lands.
5. Savings of millions from flood damage.
6. Elimination of marginal farming lands.
7. Building up of great forest areas which will pay for themselves in merchantable timber.
8. Decentralization of industry to the benefit of small communities.
9. Conveniences for the farmer making farm life immeasurably more attractive and encouraging city unemployed with farm experience to go back to the farm.

Mr. Roosevelt is firmly convinced, although he admits he does not know, that this "widest experiment ever undertaken by any nation" can be made self-sustaining in most of its points by long-term bond issues. Should this prove to be so, he sees the scheme as a forerunner of similar projects in the Ohio Valley, the Arkansas Valley, the Columbia River Basin, and the watershed of the Missouri thereby reaching almost the entire country.

The Tennessee watershed development alone would affect directly Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky and Mississippi. And, through its flood control feature, would also benefit the States on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to the south of the conjunction with the Tennessee.

Muscle Shoals the Nucleus

The Government-owned dam at Muscle Shoals would be the nucleus of the experiment. Original plans calling for two more dams, one above and one below would be carried out and in addition flood control basins would be established farther up the branches of the Tennessee.

The result of building these dams and combining them with reforestation would, virtually in Mr. Roosevelt's own language, (a) prevent soil erosion, (b) retard flood conditions, (c) grow merchantable timber, (d) provide immediate employment for from 50,000 to 75,000 men, (e) double the primary power potential on Muscle Shoals dam, and (f) reclaim thousands of acres of bottom land now not used because of floods.

"It would provide a start on one of the most interesting experiments any government has ever undertaken," the President-Elect said in concluding. "I hope it will work."

The newspaper men, putting away their pencils after an hour of note-making replied, "So do we."

PEARLS FOR DINNER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scot. — A Glasgow business man who ordered some oysters at a restaurant here found four pearls in one oyster. The oyster came from the beds of Loch Ryan, and although the pearls were of no great value, they are being utilized for ornamental purposes.

HARTFORD FIRM DOES BUSINESS ON BARTER PLAN

Building Said to Be Stimulated by Atlas Company Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 2—After a week's exchange of their goods for goods of their customers, the officials of the Atlas Sand, Gravel and Stone Company, the first organization in Hartford, Conn., to adopt the barter plan, have just announced that they are highly gratified at the success of their experiment. As a result of their offer announced in a local newspaper advertisement, in less than five business days they closed contracts that will keep four of their men busy for one month.

Other contracts in process of negotiation will keep 26 men occupied for the same amount of time. These contracts, made with merchants and professional men, are in addition to the regular work in which the company is engaged.

The firm's original announcement listed a number of articles, principally foods, clothing and automobile accessories which it would accept in exchange for its products. It refuses to accept only articles for which the company itself or its employees have no use. Its offer has apparently stimulated home building and repair, for the products and services for which there have been an increased demand since the barter plan was announced include concrete for driveways, cellar floors, trap-rock for surfacing driveways, grading and small-house foundation work.

The Atlas company has received much praise for leading the way here in this new movement to stimulate business. There have been no controversies over price, according to Mr. Richard B. Dunning, sales manager, since goods have been sold at list prices and the customers invariably have been fair in the prices they have asked for their goods. Other concerns engaged in building trades have already offered to coöperate by supplying materials not furnished by the Atlas company under similar arrangements.

Different methods of barter have been used, depending upon the wishes of the customers themselves. It is probable that the company will accept scrip or orders on their customers for goods sold, which orders may be transferable to employees. Mr. Dunning believes that the plan may spread, for some of the employees plan to use scrip or orders on merchants as part payment of their rent if their landlords express a willingness to accept it.

Central American Recognition Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

cal leaders wandered about rather much as they saw fit. In 1906 Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, decided that the time had come for a change.

Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica were invited to send representatives to Washington for a treaty conference. The invitation was accepted and the following year a pact appeared binding the five nations to "prohibit foreign support to internal revolutions" and to declare that recognition would be withheld from any government coming into power through such channels, so long as the freely elected representatives of the people had not constitutionally recognized it.

On paper the treaty was all right. But the program lacked the teeth it acquired some years later. Things went generally askew and, in 1910, Philander C. Knox, American Secretary of State, helped to oust a Nicaraguan President and install a man friendly to American interests. That it was an inexpedient move was shown in the discussion which ensued among Latin-American nations asking whether or not America's Central American interference was entirely one of "disinterest." The South American press waxed wrathy and America's "imperialistic ambitions" took on a more sinister aspect.

Called Again Into Conference

For 13 years, or until 1923, Central America passed through changes, harmonious and inharmonious, as all the while it querulously gazed across the Caribbean Sea toward the United States. More or less the five nations began to doubt the course they had taken in 1907 in drawing up a treaty to end revolts. Perhaps the United States Government sensed this feeling, for another meeting was called in Washington. Again the invitation was accepted and the five powers, frankly skeptical, reassembled around a conference board. What new idea had the United States to offer?

The American Government had the answer carefully tucked away up its diplomatic sleeve. Briefly, it suggested that the powers make it impossible for a revolutionary leader to remain as President of a Central American country, whether or not the people wanted him. The suggestion was adopted and the market for revolutions fell into a slothful slump. Not until 1926 did a revolutionary leader call the revised treaty into action.

During that year Emiliano Chamorro became President of Nicaragua. He arrived in office through the convenient means of a coup d'état. He had forgotten that they were considered unethical. And although compared with most revolts his rebellion was a quiet one, it was loud enough to disturb the revised treaty of 1923. The United States being a party to that pact, although not one of the signatories, decided that it must assume command of any move against Chamorro and dispatched 5000 marines to Nicaragua, ousted the revolutionary leader, and placed Adolfo Diaz on the presidential chair.

Marines Supervise Elections

Nothing alarming along the revolutionary line happened after that, although the marines remained in Nicaragua, supervised a couple of elections, and kept the rebel Sandino busy. Meanwhile, business picked up in the other Central American republics, education advanced, and the people were happy until the world-wide economic upset came across from Europe. When trade fell off and government taxation brought forth only grumbles, revolutionists scented a chance to stir up new trouble and offer vague promises of easy wealth. But fortunately the few years following the adoption of the 1923 treaty had allowed most Central Americans to discover what, under ordinary circumstance, stable governments could offer. What they had found was satisfactory and most revolutionists went back into the brush.

Today, relations between the United States and Central America are friendly, South American press reports to the contrary. Central America needs what the United States can provide. The United States needs Central America and the Caribbean island republics, if for no other reason than to protect American trade and its routes. The scale, therefore, is balanced, and both Americas know it.

That El Salvador and Costa Rica should have dropped the treaty of non-recognition—was within their rights—but they presumably appreciate the value of America's good will, guidance, and financial help. And in the final analysis they will, it is safe to forecast, coöperate with this country and with the other Central American republics to support some sort of an agreement insuring constitutional liberty at the polls. The agreement may come through a new treaty, or it may result through minor alterations of the present pact. In either case President Roosevelt will have to shape Washington's policy.

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'Changing World' Lectures to Open

Significant changes taking place in economics, natural science, international relations, business and finance, are to be discussed by outstanding authorities during the series of eight lectures, starting tonight, in the university extension course on "This Changing World of Ours," at the Gardner Auditorium, State House.

The course is offered in coöperation with the Advertising Club of Boston, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston Council of Social Agencies, Massachusetts League of Women Voters, Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, National Civic Federation and National Council of Jewish Women.

Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber, is to preside at the class meetings. The first lecture tonight is by Mr. Hendrick Willem Van Loon, author, who is to illustrate his talk with blackboard drawings as he proceeds.

DELAWARE DRY ACT REPEALED

DOVER, Del., Feb. 2 (AP)—Gov. C. Douglass Buck yesterday signed a legislative bill which repealed the Klair law, the State's prohibition enforcement act. The State Senate passed the repeal measure yesterday, 10 to 7, and the House took similar action last Monday.

BE WORLD MINDED!

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PHILIPPINES' MASONS HONOR WASHINGTON

Medal Issued by the Grand Lodge Marks Milestones in His Career

Among the numerous commemorative coins and medals struck off in honor of George Washington few are more interesting than that issued by the Philippine Islands Grand Lodge of Masons on March 19, 1932, one of which now is in the possession of Major Alonzo F. Woodside, superintendent of the Inquiry Division of the Boston Postal District.

According to Major Woodside, the medal is the only one ever issued in Asia commemorating the great American soldier, statesman, and Mason, or any other United States citizen.

On the face of the medal, among other things, are four dates, three of which mark important milestones in Washington's career. The first is 1732, the year of his birth; the second, 1753, the year in which Washington was made a Mason in the Fredericksburg (Va.) Lodge; the third, 1789, marks the inauguration of Washington as the first President of the United States. The fourth date, 1932, marks the bicentennial year.

Near the bottom of the coin is a quotation from Washington, which perhaps indicates the first President's views on ambition and fame and his optimism for the future of the United States:

"Let those follow the pursuit of ambition and fame who have a keener relish for them. . . I see a path clear and direct as a ray of light, which leads to happiness for my country."

Only 300 of these medals were issued and all the work was done in Manila. Major Woodside obtained the medal through the courtesy of the secretary of the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands. The major makes a practice of obtaining as many commemorative coins and medals as possible.

Boston Art Notes

Charles H. Woodbury

An artist known as well as a teacher is Charles H. Woodbury whose oils, water colors and etchings are now on view at the Guild of Boston Artists. Mr. Woodbury specializes upon the marine subjects, and coastal scenes of New England figure prominently among his titles. Quiet coves, groundswells, heavy surfs, gusty onslaughts of the wind exhibit the variety in his subjects.

Mr. Woodbury employs a free, impressionistic brush which heeds more the erratic guidance of impulse than the disciplined order of a studious eye. He captures in most instances the mood rather than the optical image. His fleet brush does not stop to mark in details, or perfect the surface. Colors are applied freely to suggest opalescence and the luminous play upon the water's surface. This is one way of portraying the sea, the most poetic and least photographic.

In etching Mr. Woodbury is subdued somewhat by the demands of the medium which will not function if the treatment is too empheneral. The lines bite deeply and the artist accomplishes a more brilliant, more decisive effect. In the plate he also shows a predilection for the marine subjects.

Junior League

Patricia Marshall Tate is exhibitor at the Junior League at zero Marlborough Street. Crayons and oil portraits reveal Miss Tate an able, conscientious craftswoman.

In crayon sketches this portrayer seems to be more faithful to fact; she measures carefully, calculates shadows thoughtfully, and imparts an unmistakable realism. It might benefit her sometimes to recede at a considerable distance from the drawing and apprehend the ensemble. She may, by abstracting the image somewhat, be inclined to lighten too thick shadows, even eliminate some of them. Shadows may play havoc with the total effect, though locally they are applied with perfect transliteration. They tend to make a portrait darksome, and even blunt. The shadow is a very realistic vehicle of expression, it must be restrained without impairment to realism.

D. A.

Marking Bicentenary Of George Washington

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Medal of Masonic Grand Lodge of Philippine Islands.

Cosmic Ray Chase Will Be Resumed

Further investigation of cosmic rays is to be undertaken this summer through additional expeditions on the steamer Carnegie, Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told members of the Merchant Marine Club of Boston at its meeting at Technology last evening.

Dr. Compton, whose brother, Dr. Arthur H. Compton, professor at the University of Chicago, has made a study of cosmic rays, described how the steamer Carnegie conducted a survey of magnetic intensity in large areas. Electrons, he said, have been the object of world-wide study, much of it backed financially by the Carnegie Institution. He outlined the theories of Dr. Robert Millikan and others.

Commander Henry E. Rossell of the Construction Corps, U. S. N., and professor of naval construction at M. I. T., spoke to the club on recent developments in the navy and their possible applications to the merchant marine. Electric welding for ships is the greatest step of the recent past, he said. Welding is being used more and more and is a money saver. It is especially adapted to oil tanker construction, he pointed out.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN TO HEAR DR. BLUNT

Miss Katharine Blunt, president of Connecticut College for Women, will address the Boston branch of the American Association of University Women Saturday afternoon at Simmons College. An attendance of about 150 members is anticipated by Miss Mary Griggs of the Wellesley College Department of Chemistry, who is in charge of the gathering.

The Simmons College Alumnæ Association will be host to the association, and Dean Jane Louise Mesick and Dr. Alice F. Blood, director of the Simmons School of Household Economics, will assist in entertaining.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge; Town Hall, Arlington, 8.

Boston City Club: Motion picture lecture, "Air Adventures in Peru," by Mr. Robert Shippee, preceded by organ recital, 14 Somerset Street, 7:30.

Boston Art Club: Lecture, "Two Centuries of Art in Boston, 1630 to 1830," by Mr. Frederick W. Coburn, Boston Herald art critic, 150 Newbury Street, 8:15.

Salon of Allied Arts: Address on "Sculpture," by Mr. Cyrus E. Dallin, 389 Commonwealth Avenue, 8:15.

Boston Public Library: Lecture, "Gardens Old and New," by Mrs. John Carroll Perkins, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Address, "Religion and the Other Fellow," by Dr. Ralph Sockman, 7:30. Open to young people. Musical show, "Vanities of 1933," auspices Vagabond Club, Lee auditorium, 8. Discussion of "Outstanding Plays," by Miss Celina Lewis, 7.

International Institute, Y. W. C. A.: Lecture, "Weimer, Die Stadt Goethes und Schillers," by Dr. William Koehler of Harvard, auspices Goethe Bund, 190 Beacon Street, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Ronny," film, at 1:19, 3:25, 5:31, 7:37, 9:43 p. m.
Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Tapestries, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "A Pond Life Aquarium," 11 and 2:30; Stamp Club meeting, 4 Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

D. A. R. Paul Revere Chapter: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler.

Annual food and flower sale, benefit Calhoun School, Hotel Vendome, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Afternoon reception, benefit welfare committee, Boston Silver Star Chapter of Disabled Veterans, Berger's Restaurant, Tremont Street, afternoon.

Middlesex County Extension Service: First meeting in series for owners of wayside refreshment stands, 19 Everett Street, Concord, 10:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m.

International Relations Department, Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs: Luncheon and conference on international affairs, also entertainment program, 3 Joy Street, 12:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Ronny," film, at 1:19, 3:25, 5:31, 7:37, 9:43 p. m.
Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Monday, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Peruvian textiles; early eighteenth century embroidered coverlets lent by Miss Mary C. Wheelwright; eighteenth century furniture lent by Mr. George Alfred Cluett; Khilim rugs; prints by Whistler. New concessions.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—"Women Artists of New England." Through Feb. 4.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart at Dartmouth Street—Oils and water colors by Umberto Romano. Through Feb. 4.

Casson Galleries, 57 Boylston Street—Paintings by Ogden M. Pleissner. Through Feb. 4.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Persian art in the Ali-Kuli Khan collection. Through Feb. 11.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Treasure House, 215 Newbury Street—Water colors by John D. Aikens. Through Feb. 11.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Exhibition of "Fifty Prints of the Year." Through Feb. 11.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Landscape paintings by Evelyn Carter. Through Feb. 11.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Oils, water colors and etchings by Charles H. Woodbury. Through Feb. 11.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings and pastels by Florence Leland Thompson, portraits and landscapes by Annie E. Riddell. Through Feb. 10.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly colder tonight and Friday; minimum temperature tonight near 32; moderate westerly winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; slightly colder Friday and in southwest portion tonight.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight and Friday.

Vermont: Partly cloudy and colder tonight and Friday; probably light snow in north portion tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest shifting to west winds; weather partly overcast tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	42	50	Montreal	38	40
Bismarck	4	10	Nantucket	46	48
Boston	48	50	New Orleans	60	64
Buffalo	34	48	New York	42	48
Calgary	12	24	Norfolk, Va.	48	56
Charleston	58	64	North Platte	12	36
Chicago	28	48	Philadelphia	42	50
Cincinnati	34	58	Phoenix, Ariz.	38	58
Denver	16	38	Pittsburgh	36	52
Eastport, Me.	38	40	Portland, Me.	40	42
Hatteras	52	62	Raleigh	48	52
Honolulu, T.H.		76	St. Louis	32	50
7 p.m. Feb. 1	72		St. Paul	8	36
Helena, Mont.	30	38	Salt Lake City	32	30
Huron, S. D.	2	28	San Francisco	42	52
Jacksonville	64	78	Santa Fe, N.M.	10	32
Kansas City	26	44	Seattle	36	46
Key West	72	82	Tampa	66	76
Los Angeles	48	60	Washington	40	46
Memphis	48	56	Wichita, Kan.	28	48
Miami, Fla.	72	78	Williston, N.D.	0	8

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 2.
B—Maximum Feb. 1.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 4:57 p. m., Friday 4:27 a. m.
Height of tides 7.5 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:20 p. m.

FULL CONTROL OF INDUSTRY IN HANDS OF ITALY

Government to Direct All Expansion and Enlargements of Plants

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME—The main object of the present corporative system in Italy is the defense and development of national production. The Labor Charter, upon which the whole structure of the Fascist Corporative State has been founded, lays down that work in every form is a social duty, and on this ground is under the charge of the State.

Production as a whole is considered as a national interest, to which the interests of both workers and employers must be subordinated. Fascism recognizes that private enterprise is "the most effective and useful instrument of the national interest," but at the same time it claims the right and the duty to intervene in every phase of economic activity where there is a lack or insufficiency of private enterprise or when the political interests of the state are at stake.

The Fascist Government has firmly established its right to intervene in the national interest in every form of public and private enterprise.

Signor Benito Mussolini has hitherto moved rather cautiously in the application of theory to practice, but now that the corporative structure is nearing completion, the effects of the corporative system on the economic life of the nation are beginning to be felt, particularly in the industrial field.

About two years ago power was formally given to the Italian Government to control, through permits, the building or the enlarging of industrial plants concerned with national defense, such as motorcar factories. In December, 1932, the Italian Parliament approved a new law which allows the Government to extend this control to industry of all kinds. The law gives the Government power to forbid the construction of new industrial establishments and the enlargement of existing ones, so that the individual equipment of the country may be in keeping with requirements as determined by prevailing economic conditions.

PATRIOT'S PORTRAIT GIVEN TO SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga.—A picture of Georgia's most famous tavern keeper has just been given a place of honor on the walls of the Georgia Historical Society. The tavern keeper thus honored is Peter Tondee who kept "shop" at the corner of Whitaker and Broughton streets in Savannah in colonial days.

Tondee's Tavern seems to have been the gathering place for patriots of Georgia previous to and during the Revolution. It was at this general meeting place of early Savannah that the first copy of the Declaration of Independence was brought to be read to the men of the community after its adoption in Philadelphia. It was at Tondee's Tavern that the Liberty Pole was erected. Mrs. Julia Doty Du Puis of Savannah and her nephew Righton Swicegood of New York, both of whom are descendants of Tondee, were the donors of the new portrait to the society. Mr. Swicegood painted the portrait from a faded miniature.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PROGRAM ON AIR

The Christian Science program on the Columbia Church of the Air period to be given on Sunday, Feb. 5, from 1:30 to 2 p. m., eastern time, or 12:30 to 1 central time, from Chicago, will be carried by the following stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System:

WAAB, WDRC, WLBZ, WABC, WADC, WOKO, WCAO, WGR, WJAS, WFBL, WSPD, WJSV, CKOK, WQAM, WTOC, WDAE, WGST, WPG, WBCM, WDOD, KVOR, KLZ, WTAQ, WBIG, WHP, KTRH, WNOX, WKBH, WREC, WCCO, WODX, WLAC, WDSU, WTAR, WLBW, WDBJ, WHEC, KSL, KTSA, KSCJ, WSBT, WIBW, CFRB, WMT, WWVA, WSJS and WKBN.

Hitler Appeals For German Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

quered." Since even Herr Hitler admits it is a stupendous task and will take four years to accomplish, he asks the country to give him and his Government requisite time to accomplish the task.

Simultaneously, instead of seeking to establish a close contact with the Reichstag, the new Government failed to agree with the Roman Catholic Center Party—without which it would have no majority—and therefore obtained the President's sanction to dissolve Parliament and call new elections on March 5.

In the foreign political realm Herr Hitler asserted that Germany would stand for peace, which the world needs more than ever, and that Germany also stood for protection of other rights of its people for regaining freedom for the German people.

Disarmament Policy Outlined

With regard to disarmament, he said: "Great as is our love for the army as a symbol of a great past and as the bearer of our arms, we should welcome a world reduction of armaments so that increase in our own armaments will be no more necessary."

Herr Hitler continues: "Then after political and economic reconstruction is attained and our duties toward other things fulfilled there remains the definite task of overcoming Communist disintegration within Germany itself."

Herr Hitler's speech is presumably an appeal to the whole nation to return the new National Government with an overwhelming majority at the polls on March 5. To carry out this great plan of making good in four years the damage done in the previous 14 years Herr Hitler says: "Give us four years and then pass judgment on us."

Press comments are divided, but most find nothing new or helpful in the Chancellor's speech. To some it was "in tone and word, like a document of the past, not sounding like a message of a united group of men trying to convince people by their ideas." "Too wordy" is a Roman Catholic newspaper comment, while the Social Democratic Vorwaerts says: "Away with you is our answer to Hitler and von Papen."

Strikers Raid Trucks to Check Work on Bodies

DETROIT, Feb. 2 (AP)—Trucks which the Briggs Manufacturing Company said were delivering parts for the Ford Motor Company were raided in the streets yesterday by men who, police said, were members of the 6000 Briggs employees who went on strike a week ago.

Two trucks were set upon by the men as the drivers moved from the company's Mack Avenue plant. A mob of 300, police reported, scattered the contents of one truck into the street before police intervened, while at another location a few men halted a truck in the streets and pulled the driver from his cab. They were dispersed before they damaged the contents.

The Briggs Company, however, declared they were "in full production" again after the week-long strike which forced the Ford factories to suspend when their supply of auto bodies was cut off. Ford officials said they were awaiting word from Briggs officials as to a definite schedule of production there before deciding when they will reopen their factories throughout the country.

Strikers, in decreased numbers, continued to picket the Briggs plants, but Mr. M. L. Briggs, vice-president of the company, said 2500 men—more than necessary to maintain full production—had returned to work at the Highland Park plant, where body construction for the Ford company is concentrated. He said many of the men at work were former employees, while scores of unemployed were making application.

STATE SURVEY OF RESOURCES IS ADVOCATED

Public Works Official Says It Would Save Thousands of Dollars Annually

Immediate adoption of a project to re-survey Massachusetts in order to determine its natural resources was recommended by Mr. Richard K. Hale, associate commissioner of the Department of Public Works, at a hearing yesterday before the legislative committee on state administration.

Under the plan submitted the survey would entail expenditures of $750,000 to be used over a period of 10 years. Mr. Hale was supported by Mr. Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forestry Association, and Mr. William A. L. Bazeley, commissioner of the State Department of Conservation.

Mr. Hale contended that all existing maps are antiquated and inaccurate. An immediate start on the project would give employment to many "white collar" men of the engineering profession, he said. Mr. Hale recommended using money taken through the state gasoline tax. Mr. Bazeley argued that such a survey would result in a saving of thousands of dollars annually through the elimination of special surveys of land purchased by the State.

The question of telephone and lighting rates came up at a hearing before the joint rules committee. Mr. Joseph J. Mulhern, former state senator, appeared before the committee in support of his petition for a joint special legislative committee investigation of rates charged by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston.

Mr. Mulhern pointed out that the telephone company's dividend at present amounts to 8 per cent, the same as during the inflation period, when the stock was selling for more than twice as much. "If the telephone company were to pay 5 per cent dividends at the present time," he said, "it could reduce its rates to the amount of $4,000,000."

The bill to authorize domestic corporations to subscribe to general relief funds, such as the Boston Emergency Relief Drive, now under way, received all readings and was passed to be engrossed by the Senate yesterday. On motion of Senator Henry Parkman of Boston, the bill was passed along without debate and under suspension of the rules.

The petition of Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge for the repeal of the law governing the appropriating powers of the Cambridge school committee was given a hearing before the legislative committe on municipal finance. The committee later voted leave to withdraw. An adverse report was also reached in the Mayor's petition that cities and towns be authorized to form an association of Massachusetts municipalities, the committee reporting that the legislation should be referred to the next annual session.

Promotional propaganda by the State to save the fishing industry out of Massachusetts ports was unanimously urged by representatives of the industry at a hearing before the committee on state administration. The measure would provide for the advertising of fish foods by state departments and other methods for increasing the demand for fish.

WOMEN RECOGNITION ASSURED BY FARLEY

COLUMBUS, Ga., Feb. 2 (AP)—Assurance that women will be given due recognition in public affairs by the incoming Administration was voiced yesterday by Mr. James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Speaking at a dinner honoring him and the party of newspaper men with President-Elect Roosevelt at Warm Springs, Mr. Farley said, "Our party will see to it that women are given their place and proper position in the life of this country," and continued: "I do not know just how active they are down here, but they are extremely so in the North, and should be given recognition."

SWEDEN'S FOREST WEALTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's total forest area is estimated at approximately 58,000,000 acres and the total amount of wood is 1,417,000,000 cubic meters. The present value of the wood contained in the forests with the present low timber prices is estimated to amount to at least £66,000,000. Many Lapland trees are more than 160 years old.

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FORD DECLARES NEW ERA WILL SCORN DOLLAR

Will Be Used Like Postage Stamps, He Says, to Move Things

DETROIT, Feb. 2 (AP)—Henry Ford forecasts a new economic era of "non-money prosperity," in which dollars will "serve as postage stamps do—to move things." And he regards as "nonsense" any suggestion that "man can be dominated by the machine which he creates and controls."

At his Dearborn office yesterday the motor magnate discussed his idea of the future economic state, and admitted with a smile that "we are all taking it together, in the present depression."

"We haven't enough well-to-do people in this country to keep any industry going," he said. "We must get wages back as quickly as possible. In the meantime, everybody is on a lower schedule. I don't know anyone who has been missed. The old artificial line between rich and poor has disappeared—the so-called rich comprise our poorest class now."

But Mr. Ford said he is not worried—even about the labor troubles in body-making plants which forced him to shut down his factories because the supply of bodies was cut off.

"We are moving on," he said, philosophically. "Nothing can stop the flow of development. Accepting this fact would relieve us of a great deal of trouble."

Blame Business Bankers

The motor magnate said he believes strikes in industry "usually result from one side or the other wanting to maintain the status quo."

"It can't be done," he said. "Relations between employers and employees must continue to get better or they begin to get worse—they cannot stand still. Some men are not fit to be employers of labor. Some financiers are not fit to have anything to do with industry. As a rule, you will find labor trouble more often in the banker-controlled industry than in the engineer-controlled industry. When an industry is used as a means of making money instead of making commodities, look out for trouble!"

Out of the present difficulties, Mr. Ford envisages the era of "non-money prosperity."

"The prosperity that comes again, when it comes, will be quite different," he said. "It will not be a money prosperity. That's where we failed the last time—we stopped at the money gain. We are going to get beyond that in the era of the prosperity that is coming. Money will merely be the means by which goods are transported from man to man. Dollars will serve as postage stamps now do—to move things. But it is the things moved, not the dollars or the postage stamps, that count."

People Waking to Rural Call

Mr. Ford believes the "sanest advance we have made in some time" is that "people are finding out that the city is not the best place to live."

"The method of assembling tens of thousands of families around one industrial point is out of date," he said. "Bigness in industrial plants is no longer humanly desirable. To say that man can be dominated by the machine which he creates and controls and abolishes and recreates at will is nonsense."

He characterized as a "first-class public enemy" the "business man or agitator who takes advantage of the fact that these are easy times to start trouble," and declared that "industry in this country has no basis for business except the purchasing power of the workman."

"The times," he declared emphatically, "are a lot more wholesome than when the only news was the stock market."

Greenkeepers Discover Alibi For Sliced Drive

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 2—Raising a nice lawn is just a pleasant suburban chore to most people, but to the National Association of Greenkeepers of America, meeting here today, it is an art, a profession and an industry. An exhibit of complicated and ponderous machinery in the Hotel Sherman exhibition hall and a program addressed by eight speakers of the rank of professor or Ph. D. shows that growing grass isn't just a light occupation.

All this, of course, is brought about by the golfer. He is very particular about grass. He doesn't think his greenkeeper has done enough simply to carry out the proverbial admonition of making two blades grow where one grew before. Grass to be right for golfing must be just juicy enough and not too juicy. As one expert puts it, "long grass on a tee is bad because the juice of the grass between the club and ball causes skidding."

The question of watering is one which brought forth considerable discussion at the convention. The problem was presented by three speakers, one putting forward the greenkeeper's viewpoint, another the player's and a third speaking for the mowing machine manufacturers.

There are two schools of thought on this subject, explained Mr. C. A. Bretzlaff, greenkeeper of the Meridian Hills Country Club, Indianapolis. Some of the "boys," it seems, oppose fairway watering because they think it increases the crop of grub worms, but the majority see watering as the coming thing, said Mr. Bretzlaff.

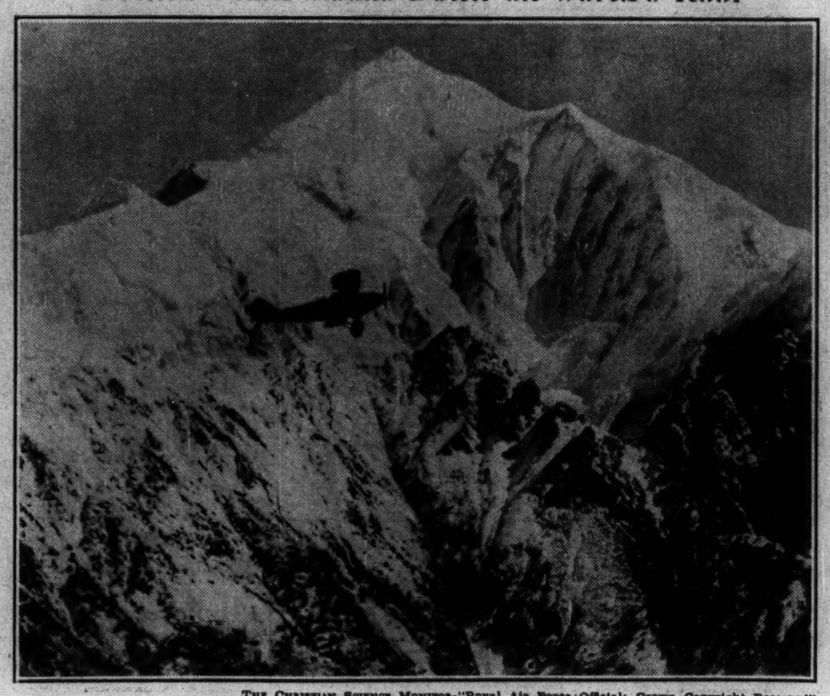
Another problem is the proper height to cut grass. Players like a short cropped turf, but if you cut your grass too short the roots are affected and the grass will stand less abuse, said Mr. Bretzlaff. The greenkeeper has to use judgment. Mr. Bretzlaff varies the length with the season, by adjusting his mowing machinery.

DALHOUSIE GETS GRANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, N. S.—President Stanley of Dalhousie University has received from the Carnegie Corporation of New York a notification that it has appropriated to Dalhousie University $125,000 as endowment for geology. This swells the long list of gifts from the Carnegie Corporation to Dalhousie University. Between 1911 and 1932 Dalhousie has received from the Carnegie Corporation $1,207,000. Recently the corporation granted $9000 for expenditure on the library, and this new gift for geology is timely.

British Plane Looks Down on World's Roof



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FLIERS OF ROYAL AIR FORCE PENETRATE HIMALAYAN HEIGHTS

In the Background Is Rakapushi Mountain in India, 25,500 Feet Above Sea Level. In This Wild Country, Landing Places Are Few and Far Between.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RISALPUR, India—Penetrating hitherto inaccessible heights of the Himalayas, British Air Force planes recently achieved a remarkable reconnaissance flight. In their survey of the "roof of the world," the pilots flew over one of the highest peaks in the world—Rakapushi, 25,500 feet above sea level.

The flight, which was one of the regular routine exercises, was from Risalpur to Gilgit and back. These places are far away on the northwest frontier and into Kashmir. The country is so mountainous and wild that in few places can a safe landing ground be found. The airplanes were bombing machines, but the bomb-racks were used for carrying petrol supplies for the return journey.

FISH INDUSTRY THREATENED BY BIGGER IMPORTS

Boston as Center Seeks Relief From Burden of Foreign Competition

Efforts to relieve Boston, as the center of the American fishing industry, from the increasing burden of foreign competition are progressing in the Massachusetts Legislature and the United States Congress.

The inroad of overseas competition is said to have gained impetus through the depreciation of foreign currency which is permitting other countries to ship large quantities of fish into the United States at a much lower production cost than prevails in the American fisheries. The competition is declared to be not only hampering the prosperity of the local industry but is threatening its very existence.

High tariffs on imported fish are said to be the only practical solution of the problem, and efforts of the fishing interests of New England and other parts of this country are now being concentrated to the end that the flexible provisions of the tariff act be applied to this situation.

Mr. E. H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, which has been ardently supporting the movement for tariff protection, said that Japanese competition in particular is one of the greatest handicaps to the American industry.

Swordfish from Japan is coming into this country in large quantity, the 1931 shipments being nearly 1,000,000 pounds, which sold as low as eight cents a pound in competition with local swordfish at an average price for the season of about 24 cents a pound, said Mr. Cooley. The cost of producing native swordfish is close to 20 cents a pound.

Japanese scallops, continued Mr. Cooley, are being sold in the vicinity of $1.25 to $1.35 a gallon. The Atlantic coast dealers obtained $3 to $3.25 a gallon for eastern scallops prior to the importation of the Japanese product, he said.

Maine sardine factories a few years ago produced 1,200,000 cases while about 250,000 cases were imported from Norway, but today the condition is reversed and the current pack in Maine will be less than 250,000 cases while Norwegian sardines imported during the year approximate 1,400,000 cases, said Mr. Cooley.

The fishing industry, Mr. Cooley went on, can succeed only if adequate protection is given to it. It certainly cannot compete with Japanese and other foreign labor. This applies not only to crabmeat, sardines, salmon, halibut, scallops, swordfish and fillets, but to every product of the fishing industry, said Mr. Cooley.

RATES DECLARED DISCRIMINATORY

Discriminatory ocean freight rates, which apply at the Port of Boston but not at New York, on traffic to and from Mediterranean, Levant and Black Sea ports, are charged against the Export Steamship Corporation and eight foreign-owned steamship companies in a complaint filed with the United States Shipping Board at Washington by the Boston Port Authority through its council today. Boston is deprived of much freight traffic that it otherwise would have, the Port Authority charges in the complaint, which is a part of the program recently adopted by it to protest against arrangements by steamship companies which charge discriminatory rates on specific commodities to Boston as against other north Atlantic ports.

The complaint alleges that the Export Steamship Corporation, which is an American flag line, receives mail contracts, construction loans at low interest rates and other valuable subsidies out of public money from the U. S. Treasury through the Shipping Board. It asks the Shipping Board to order the respondent to cease and desist violation of Sections 16 and 17 of the Shipping Act of 1916.

O'Brien Denies Flood Of Off-Gold Imports

(Continued from Page 1)

the United States should be doing it too, he added.

Turning down flatly the Hill bill for automatically raising tariffs as currencies depreciate, Mr. O'Brien said he saw some merit in the Hawley bill in that it would greatly speed up the mechanism of the Tariff Commission. He said he was doubtful about the clause which would reward countries returning to the gold standard by removing the additional tariffs because it might imply that they went off the gold standard on purpose.

Anyone voting for the Hill bill, Mr. O'Brien declared, will be expressing a belief that countries off the gold standard are in a better position internationally than the United States and are thereby intimating that this country should go off too.

Discussing yesterday's action of the Tariff Commission in placing rubber footwear from Japan and Czechoslovakia on a basis of American valuation rather than cost of production, Mr. O'Brien said he did not expect any great boom in the rubber shoe industry in Massachusetts as a result.

Pointing out that the commission was not in unanimity about raising the duty even on this article which is giving the greatest single trouble from Japan, the chairman said that Mr. Thomas W. Page, Democratic member, refused to sign the recommendation presented to President Hoover and Mr. John Lee Coulter, signed on condition that there would be a new investigation at the end of one year.

"If Japan should go on the gold standard tomorrow, that would not end the seriousness of their competition," Mr. O'Brien said.

President Hoover yesterday proclaimed the new maximum rate for manufactured rubber footwear from Japan and Czechoslovakia, the two countries putting such goods on the American market in competition with domestic manufacturers. The rate becomes effective on March 3 and is based on American selling price instead of foreign production costs.

Chapin Urges Drive For Reëmployment

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 2 (AP)—Saying "prosperity" cannot return unless some millions of workers are again added to the pay rolls, Mr. Roy D. Chapin, Secretary of Commerce, in an address last night called on national business leaders to unite in a coöperative program for a "vast reëmployment of labor."

He called reëmployment the first problem of business and said it was up to business to solve it, so that the expanding pay rolls might come through an increasing volume of trade, instead of "from the Federal Treasury." The program should be ready by spring, he said.

He sees "substantial grounds for a moderate, reasoned hopefulness" for a business revival. The reasons he gave were a need for replacement of obsolete equipment, exhausted and deteriorated stocks of goods and a "desire to buy" if "even a slight increase in the workers' income can be brought about or if the present hesitancy can be replaced by a more hopeful, resolute mood."

Home Owners' Best Interests Said to Rest on Sound Loaning

Head of Great Insurance Company Warns Against Going Too Far in Helping Borrowers

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NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Mr. Frederick H. Ecker, president of the $3,769,000,000 Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, yesterday granted an interview on the problems of mortgage creditors and debtors.

"It is a difficult and complex question," he said. "I am reluctant to talk about it, because there is so much possibility of misunderstanding, or of misinterpretation. In fact, I feel that the prominence given to insurance company practices which will call for leniency in handling farm mortgages may possibly be misunderstood.

"This action does not imply that creditors are letting down the bars, or that borrowers are under less moral obligation than before to pay off their debts. But it does mean that the utmost in coöperation is sought between creditors and debtors.

"The big thing—and there is danger of overlooking it—is that the best interests of the home owner, be it in urban property or farm property, rests on the necessity that mortgage loans of that character should continue in the future to be looked upon as in the past, as loans of sound character.

Not Go Too Far

"In its endeavor to help the borrower, the law should not go too far to the extreme, thus making it difficult for a home owner to get credit in a perfectly legitimate way. It should not strike down the present restrictions which furnish ordinary safeguards for creditors. To do so would act to dry up the source of credit supply."

The insurance company executive, who heads the largest company of its kind in the world, with resources aggregating more than twice as much as the world's greatest bank, explained that the reason savings banks, insurance companies and other institutions with vast funds left in their trust have been willing to loan money on mortgage security lay in the accepted belief that such loans would be paid, according to their terms. Should the present safeguards be weakened by legislative or other action, he said, the home owner would be the first to suffer. The value of his security would depreciate. It would be harder for him to raise money on mortgages; credit would tighten up.

Policy of Leniency

"It is unthinkable that any legislative action which might undermine the binding moral force of mortgage contracts would be contemplated. But in discussing ways and means of relief for burdened debtors, it is important, I think, to stress the fact that debt obligations may be relieved, but by no means dismissed."

Ecker stated that his company, and most others in the insurance business, had followed a policy of leniency in regard to farm mortgages particularly in the last two years. Moreover, he said, the Metropolitan had been considerate in the case of urban and suburban home owners.

"With regard to urban home owners who are having difficulty meeting mortgage payments," he said, "we shall follow so far as possible the same policy as with regard to farm loans, recognizing of course their somewhat different status. Our foremost interest, of course, is in handling and investing the fund for which the company acts as trustee. That fund is made up of payments from the company's policyholders. In making investments, every trustee must exercise his best judgment.

"That necessarily leads to a case basis of handling individual mortgage investments. That, in turn, means that we must handle each individual loan on its own merits and in a way to obtain the best results possible, both for the borrower and for all others concerned.

"There are cases where we are obliged to foreclose, but they are practically limited to cases where the home owner is unwilling to carry on or to try to do his part toward working out his problem or, in certain cases, where we are practically forced to foreclose by reason of the action of second mortgagees who undertake to enforce their subsequent liens."

Budget for Canada Cut by $6,227,700

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 2—A reduction of $6,227,700 as compared with the previous year, is shown in the estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934, tabled at the House of Commons yesterday.

This cut occurs despite the fact that the Federal Government has to pay $4,694,000 increased interest on debt and, as a result of the census, has to pay increased subsidies to the provinces amounting to nearly $1,000,000.

In government services the greatest decreases are in pensions, which are reduced by nearly $3,000,000 to a total of slightly over $47,000,000; in public works and in post office, which are each cut by considerably over $1,000,000. The grand total of estimates for the coming year is $358,656,000.

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Canada Blames Hollywood Wholly for Distorted View Of Life in the United States

Gangster Pictures, Display of Firearms, Drinking, Ostentatious Parading of Wealth and Luxury Cause Many Films to Be Barred

Reports that many of the American films sent abroad are distorting and misrepresenting American life so that a false impression of the country is gaining ground among other nations have induced THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to undertake an inquiry into the basis of the reports, results of which are set forth in a series of 20 articles, of which this is the tenth.*

Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — "Canadians certainly view their neighbors across the line in an unfavorable light—the light of the silver screen — and this despite much that we do to correct it. You see, what public taste in films has been formed in Canada and the United States—which continues to be one country as far as American distribution is concerned—is almost entirely due to Hollywood, and who would maintain that Hollywood represents a fair standard of American life?"

These words, coming from Mr. J. C. Boylen, chairman of the Ontario Board of Censors of Motion Pictures, are most significant. What this board alone does to discourage this misrepresentation is indicated by the fact that last year of 2145 films submitted—the great majority from the United States—only 1407 were approved as submitted, 642 were approved after certain deletions or revisions were made, and 96 were forbidden a showing. The previous year 65 films were turned down.

Gangster films and those in which lawlessness was emphasized and the perpetration of crime portrayed in detail were largely responsible for the increased number of film subjects not approved.

"The promiscuous display of revolvers and general portrayal of gun toting remains prominent as measured by the standards of Canada, where the carrying of weapons is illegal and marks the possessor as a potential if not an actual criminal," said Mr. Boylen.

Distorts General View

In his opinion such an impression not only reacts injuriously upon the youth of Canada but gives a distorted view of American life in general. In the same class he puts scenes dealing with the administration of justice, portraying the American trial, courtroom decorum and judicial procedure, which, being played by English-speaking actors, leave the impression that these methods are British and prevail in Canada.

The emphasis placed on the social drinking of liquor in stories of contemporary life in the republic where liquor is prohibited also tends to hold law up to ridicule, he said.

"One often hears government censors criticized for cutting not wisely and too well; for sometimes ruining a good picture in an almost fanatic zeal for finding evil where none is suggested," was ventured.

For answer Mr. Boylen extended an invitation to the projection room and ran off a film made from deleted scenes from divers pictures. Afterward there was nothing to do but congratulate the chief censor on his sound judgment and the great work he was doing on behalf of both morality and art, and, incidentally, on behalf of the reputation of the United States.

Mr. Earl Lawson, Conservative member for Toronto, decried the tendency of producers to connect wealth with licentiousness in their pictures, thus conveying a wholly unfair suggestion. He was convinced that the movies would have far greater appeal to the average person and be truer to life if they utilized normal average backgrounds for their action.

"We would feel much closer to the characters if they were people more like ourselves, experiencing the same problems as we do, instead of their being improbable, often impossible caricatures of humanity," declared Mr. Lawson.

Mr. Eric Brown, director of the National Gallery, condemned the "lurid unreal situations" so often thrown on the silver screen. He had heard that the intelligence test of an American picture was not to rise above the mentality of a child of ten. If this were true he thought it a ridiculous standard to set and failed utterly in practice, producing pictures that appealed to neither the child nor the adult.

Other representative citizens expressed similar views to the above. The opinion of Mr. Ernest W. Harrold, associate editor and dramatic critic of the Ottawa Citizen, seems to sum up the attitude of a large body of Canadians toward the American movie. He says:

"If one may judge from the products of Hollywood, the people of the United States are mainly divided into two classes: (1) Idle rich who live in sumptuous apartments, make infidelity a hobby and hold that poverty is anything below an income of $50,000 a year, and (2) polished crooks who dress for dinner, live in luxury by preying on politicians and business men, and defeat justice by hiring shyster lawyers.

Other Dark Conclusions

"Other conclusions one draws from studying American life through American films are: That 99 per cent of the population drinks out of deviltry; that newspapers are unscrupulous and their hirelings inebriates; that boredom is the curse of the well-to-do and divorce their way of escape; that politics is practiced by (a) self-sacrificing patriots or (b) self-seeking scoundrels; that financial and industrial houses survive only by deals "put over" by sharpers who sit in offices of dazzling magnificence; that the word "love" has no other meaning than lust; that bluff and bluster are the essentials of success in any line of endeavor.

"Nobody would suspect that in the United States there is any middle ground between extremes of viciousness and sweet nobility. American films lead the outsider to suppose that existence in America is shallow, breathless and money-mad. That Americans are capable of quiet contemplation, of pursuing the finer things of life, and of kindly and calm relationship to their neighbors few would suspect. That good citizenship is the rule and not the exception nobody would believe.

"Having noted these things, it needs to be added that American films are technically miles ahead of most of their rivals, that they are growing more sincere and courageous, and that a few are really artistic and worthy of a great nation."

Japan's Press Backs Warning to League

(Continued from Page 1)

country must be secession from the League." The Jiji Shimpo asserts: "The Japanese are united in the course to be taken in the event that the League disregards our fundamental contentions. Withdrawal will be inevitable should the League under Paragraph Four make recommendations disregarding Japan's claims."

The Nichi Nichi Shimbun considers that "the question of the hour at home and abroad is whether Japan is entitled to retain the mandate of the islands in the Pacific after it withdraws from the League." Thereafter it cites two columns of reasons why Japan should not relinquish the possessions, including a secret pact during the World War, by which disposition of the German colonies is arranged.

It recalls that this pact was subsequently ratified by the Versailles Treaty, wherefore it asserts that Japan should hold the mandated islands under the Versailles agreement, not primarily under the League.

Chinese Press Decries Britain's Geneva Stand— Boycott Plan Proposed

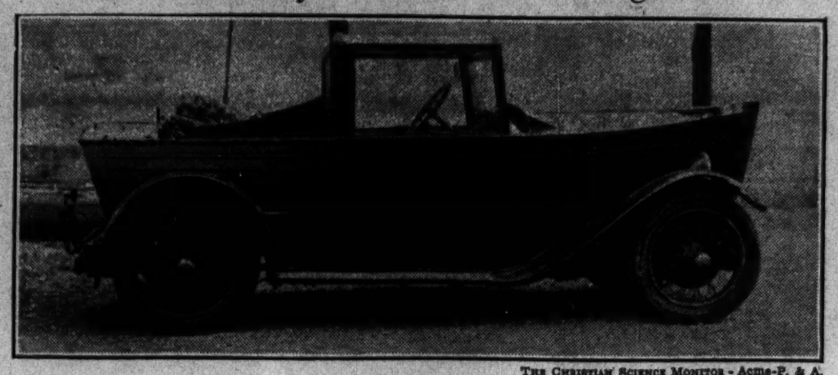
By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Feb. 2—Several Chinese newspapers today attacked the British attitude at Geneva, alleging that Britain's stand may prevent the adoption of the report refusing recognition of Manchoukuo, which the Chinese consider the least the League can do. Two newspapers hint that an anti-British boycott may follow an unsuccessful conclusion of the Geneva sessions.

Others report that the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, is now in Nanking, seeking to persuade the Chinese to accept a formula that does not mention recognition of Manchoukuo. However, both Japanese and Chinese officials deny that Sir Miles has made any proposals, declaring that no negotiations of any kind are proceeding in China.

A Chinese spokesman declared that non-recognition of Manchoukuo was essential to China, and that Nanking would be unable to accept a formula omitting this. While Chinese newspapers hint that China may leave the League if its action is unsatisfactory, officials deny that such action is even being considered.

One Way to Foil a Toll Bridge



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - Acme-P. & A.

AUTOMOBILE RIDES THE WAVES

Nautical Auto, So Called, Was One of the Chief Exhibits at the Nautical Salon in Paris Recently and Aroused Much Attention in That City.

What means a river to the motorist who has all the means of seagoing adventure right at his fingers' ends? Not much, unless the stream happens to have high banks and no lateral highway. That, one might imagine, would be a condition with which to conjure. No doubt there is a solution.

ASHIDA URGES NEW ACCORD WITH AMERICA

Liberal Critic of Tokyo Government Urges Revision of Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan should adopt a broad, definite policy with regard to continental Asia to allay suspicion abroad, notably in Russia and the United States, Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, a publicist who has been prominent in his attacks on the Government's policy, told a gathering of leaders in a recent address here.

Uneasiness in Washington, Moscow and other capitals will remain until the Occidental capitals have a definite idea of what Japan intends to do on the Asiatic mainland, this foreign affairs expert said. He advocated an early conclusion of the non-aggression pact proposed by Soviet Russia and a new treaty of arbitration and conciliation with the United States.

Moreover, once China comes to understand Japan's intentions toward Manchoukuo, Dr. Ashida argued, it will be possible for Tokyo to come to an understanding with Nanking and "whole-heartedly to extend to China whatever political and financial assistance it is in this country's power to offer."

The Ashida plan, in the opinion of newspapers here, represents a viewpoint widely held by the more experienced of Japanese diplomats and the liberal elements of the population.

The publicist saw American opinion coming toward a point where Japan's ideas are better understood, but he believed Americans "still are worried over the possibility that this country may intend to spread her hands to China proper and Siberia." Naturally, if such a thing were to occur, the balance of power in the Far East would disappear and nothing but the limitation of her own strength would stop Japan from sweeping everything in her path.

Way to China's Friendship

This would give rise to a serious question bearing on international morality. It is this possibility that is worrying America, and, therefore, it is incumbent on Japan to clarify its stand on this point in order to dissipate such unnecessary misgivings.

"If China recognizes Manchoukuo, Japan should not begrudge offering to China whatever political and financial help it is within its power to extend. Should Japan declare its intentions in this respect, the friendship of China will be restored and Japan's three great neighboring nations, the United States, Soviet Russia and China, will come to a realization of what Japan's 'continental' policy is. Japan would then be able to emerge from its present isolated position.

"To dispel any anxiety which Russia, China and the United States may harbor is all the more necessary at this time as it is plainly evident that the Manchurian question will not easily nor quickly be settled by the League. Add to this the fact that it will require at least 10, or even 15, years to stabilize the foundation of Manchoukuo, even with Japan exerting its utmost efforts, and one will realize the necessity of enabling it to emerge as quickly as possible from its present isolation. Once Japan places its cards on the table, Russia, the United States and China will have peace of mind.

Pact With Russia Urged

"The United States has entered into arbitration treaties with many of the European nations, but not with Japan. Through negotiating such a treaty, Japan should be able greatly to improve the present somewhat tense feelings between the two countries.

"Much ado is being made over the problem of a non-aggression pact with Russia. Japan, in my opinion, is displaying an attitude of reluctance not in keeping with this question. Russia was one of the first countries to sign the Kellogg-Briand anti-war pact. So the question of entering into a treaty of non-aggression with Russia is not a matter over which we should hesitate. For even in the event the treaty is signed, there is no reason to feel that Russia will impose any obligations on Japan or that we would lose any of our rights and interests.

"China and Russia have just resumed diplomatic relations and are in a position to get together and, by obtaining the good offices of the United States, perhaps beset Japan. This country should do all in its power to avoid such an impasse. The best course is to chart out a new foreign policy and to announce this to the world."

ELECTION BILL BLOCKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Members of the South Carolina General Assembly retain their eligibility to elective offices as the result of the defeat of a measure designed to render this unlawful. Lieutenant-Governor Sheppard cast the deciding vote, breaking a tie vote and rendering the bill null and void. The tally stood 21 to 21 when Mr. Sheppard, asserting he could see no reason to bar legislators from future service, voted to strike out the enacting words.

BRITISH CABINET TO FACE STRONG COMMONS ACTION

No Change in Government Is Expected, However, for Three Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Increased Opposition activity in the House of Commons commences when Parliament reassembles on Feb. 7.

The main attack upon the Government is to be on the question of unemployment. This is stressed in by-election statements made recently by Mr. George Lansbury, official leader of the Labor Party, and Mr. Arthur Henderson who is once more giving active support to his old political associates. Mr. Henderson finds himself able to do this owing to slowing down in the proceedings of the Disarmament Conference over which he presides at Geneva.

Writing to the Labor candidate, in one of the pending by-elections Mr. Lansbury says "We do not charge the Government with creating unemployment; we charge them with aggravating the problem."

Mr. Henderson says "the Government has failed to touch the fringe of the problem of the restriction of trade and industry."

These Labor leaders have found an energetic fellow worker in Mr. David Lloyd George who has been sharply criticizing the Government on similar grounds. Mr. Lloyd George has now definitely dissociated himself from both of the main branches of the Liberal Party.

At Criccieth recently he described the Government as "a cork in the whirlpool." He also said that the Liberal Party was like "a man with two minds, unstable in all his ways." Liberal youths in consequence, he went on to say, were "storming into the Labor camp." As for himself, he said he would maintain his own independence as a radical. Mr. Lloyd George's statement is taken to mean that his severance from the Liberals is permanent.

The Government expects to lose a few seats in coming by-elections in consequence of its economy measures, but its 400 majority in a house of 615 members is in no danger of being appreciably affected.

A small but active group of Conservatives disapproves of Mr. MacDonald's policy for India, on the ground that Indian self-government is being pressed dangerously fast, especially at the center. But they are helpless since on this point they cannot coöperate with the Labor Opposition which holds that the Government's Indian policy errs on the side of caution.

The stringent economies to which financial pressure has driven the Government, and the resultant repercussions upon education and social services, are in a different category. It is there that the Opposition has found the major portion of its ammunition.

But the Government's solidarity remains unshaken. At least three years are expected to elapse before the question of another appeal to the general electorate need arise. The situation may change in the interval.

Definite, if still only small, signs of returning national prosperity are already beginning to be discerned and these—if they develop as is confidently hoped will be the case—may well transform the entire British political scene.

Farmers' Strike Echoes Heard From Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Feb. 2 (AP)—Coincident with the beginning of a strike in which 35,000 to 50,000 farmers have pledged themselves not to plant crops during the coming season unless their grievances have been removed, the Government moved yesterday to assist agrarians in Santa Fé and Cordoba Provinces, where the strike is most widespread, as well as in Entrerios, which already had been promised relief needed as the result of locusts and drought.

The Minister of Agriculture named a commission to study a relief program for the three provinces. Three officials, including the director of the Banco de la Nacion and the Director of Agricultural Statistics, left for Santa Fé yesterday to tour the region and make recommendations to assist farmers whose crops have failed.

Señor Santa Marina, the new president of the Banco de La Nacion, sent President Justo preliminary plans for advancing credits to penniless farmers. The principal development in the region of the strike occurred in the southern part of Cordoba Province where several thousand farmers, after a mass meeting, pledged themselves to join the movement.

The strike is aimed at obtaining a moratorium on debts, reduction in taxation appraisals, the establishment of standard rentals, a cut in interest to 4 or 5 per cent, and a fixed price for corn, or government storage of the current crop to raise prices.

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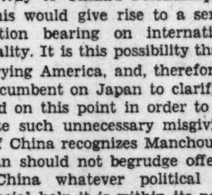
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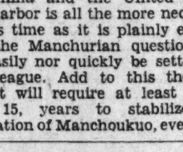
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Just as wrong as that other notion that nobody notices your old overcoat.
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Power of a Rose

I know a man who, with twenty-five cents, saved his life and his home from crashing.

A couple of years ago, in the epidemic of bank failures, the bank where this man worked closed its doors. He was a good man and getting ahead. He set out confidently to find a new place.

Days passed into weeks. Weeks slipped into months. Confidence changed to doubt and doubt to fear. The small savings dwindled and disappeared. The man borrowed all he could on his life insurance. He moved his wife and two small children to cheaper quarters.

At this point the man's wife made the supreme mistake. A woman who had learned the lessons of unselfishness, she lost faith in her man. Worst of all, she showed it.

Every day the man scoured the financial offices of the city for any kind of a job, at any pay. He could find nothing. Gradually he lost his confidence. His mind seemed numb. He was one step from despair. Sometimes, he says, he thought of suicide, that the family might have the insurance.

One day as he stepped from the elevator of an office building, there came from somewhere the sudden recollection that it was his wife's birthday. What a gay evening it had always been—before!

There was a florist's shop in the lobby. The man knew he had twenty-five cents in his pocket. He had been allowing himself that much each day for food.

He bought a single red rose.

The man found his wife in the small, drab living-room, looking out of the window—at nothing. He summoned his first smile in a long time.

"Happy birthday, sweetheart!" he said and held out the rose.

Across the horizon of that wife's life a great light dawned.

Later, as they sat in the darkness, she told him about it. She had not been doing her part. Complaining, she had let him carry the burden alone. She knew he had spent his lunch money on the rose. He was brave, she said, and good and kind. He knew his business. He would surely find a place. She would help him from now on.

She did. The man is working now. Cheerfully, dollar by dollar, he is working his way out from under.

Just one true story out of hundreds like it. How many thousand times has it been said it's the little things that count? It is said so often because it is so true.

By Edward Orleans
(In The Daily Mirror)

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LONG-DISTANCE DEBTS DEBATE BEFOGS ISSUE

Washington Feels All Has Been Said and Need Is for Compromises

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Now that two speeches of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and various replies from American spokesmen have sufficiently underlinsd the difference of view which the March war debts and economic talks must overcome, observers here are hoping for a cessation of this kind of long-distance debate.

Washington authorities are prepared to agree with Mr. Chamberlain's declaration yesterday that "silence causes more misunderstanding than speech," but they feel his repeated insistence that Great Britain will not offer compensations for a debt revision and in particular his demand for a "united front" of debtors when such compensations are finally considered, have heaped up all the frank speaking that is necessary.

In their view, it is now the task of statesmen to set to work reducing and minimizing the differences. That war debts are closely interlocked with general economic problems seems to Washington to be a thesis which official Britain itself has dinned into the world's ears too often to be denied now. Therefore, although officials here regret Mr. Chamberlain's declarations, they do not take them or others like them too seriously.

Greater concern is expressed over the Chancellor's list of prerequisites before Britain can return to the gold standard. To postpone stabilization of the pound until war debts are settled, trade barriers removed, the world's gold redistributed, and outstanding political questions ameliorated or settled, seems to Washington like waiting for the millennium. But again it is assumed that Mr. Chamberlain is setting up a maximum standard, from which he can negotiate downward.

The British Chancellor's speech drew an instant reply from various Congressmen, but Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho dealt with it most responsibly. He said:

"If Mr. Chamberlain means that his Government is unwilling to consider any question at the economic conference other than war debts, then he should save both time and expense and call off the conference.

"It will be difficult, indeed, I think impossible, to secure even a postponement of these debts, much more difficult to secure reduction, unless other economic problems are considered and adjusted at the same time. So if Great Britain has already reached a conclusion on these matters, we have no alternative but to stand by the debt settlement heretofore made.

"Mr. Chamberlain speaks of its being 'as much in the interest of the creditor nation as the debtor nation, to adjust the debts. I am of the opinion that it is as much in the interest of one nation as another to adjust all these economic problems which stand in the way of world economic recovery, as to reopen markets, to revive trade and commerce, and to rebuild the purchasing power of the masses.

"If any nation supposes that it can, by reason of its cheap currency system, exempt itself from the world's economic conditions and threatened collapse, it will find, in my opinion, that it is taking a very narrow, selfish, and ruinous position."

New England Lobsters Fly to Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 2—Fresh from the icy depths of the north Atlantic, nearly half a ton of New England lobsters landed at the airport here today, "alive and kicking," after what is said to be the first transcontinental airplane ride ever experienced by a live lobster.

Through the enterprise of the Consolidated Lobster Company, Inc., of Gloucester, Mass., Pacific coast hotels and restaurants can now serve the much-prized New England ocean food delicacy less than 24 hours after the live lobsters have been taken out of their "swimming pools" on the ocean side of the farfamed Dog Bar Breakwater at Gloucester. The Consolidated Lobster Company has obtained the cooperation of the American Line Express, leaving Floyd Bennet Airport, Brooklyn, N. Y. On the first shipment 700 lobsters were sent out of Brooklyn at 5 p. m., yesterday, arriving here at 10 a. m. today.

SUBURBAN STAMP CLUB TO EXHIBIT

The second annual exhibition of the Surburban Stamp Club of Boston will be held at the Boston Public Library from Feb. 6 to Feb. 26, it was announced today. The exhibition will be open daily and will be free to the public.

Among the features of the exhibition will be stamps and coins of world-wide variety, 200 varieties of Washington bicentennial, 500 Lincoln medals, Massachusetts Bay tercentenary coins, tokens and medals and many odd and queer cancellations. A special mailing envelope has been made for this occasion and features Lincoln, Washington, Boston Public Library and the club seal.

Dairy Group Seeks To Go On Without Bellows Falls

Efforts to swing the proposed New England centralized dairy marketing plan into gear were renewed today by the New England Dairies, Inc., following the refusal of Bellows Falls Creamery to work with a majority of the other coöperatives.

As a result, Mr. Howard W. Selby, manager of the producer organization, is negotiating with the Federal Farm Board for permission to proceed with plans without the hoped-for coöperation of Bellows Falls, which supplies First National Stores.

When the Farm Board, a month ago, authorized a loan of $1,000,000 to help put the dairy scheme in operation in New England, it stipulated that the coöperation of Bellows Falls was prerequisite. Mr. Selby, however, is prepared to show the board that without this coöperation the centralized group would control 85 per cent of the milk flow into Boston and was therefore in a position to operate on a sufficiently sound basis.

Mr. Selby said this morning that Mr. Charles F. Adams, head of First National Stores, was out of sympathy with the plan. Conferences with Mr. Adams culminated yesterday with no prospects of a compromise.

United Farmers of Vermont, the only other important group outside the project, is expected to agree to coöperate just as soon as the present backers can show that the plan will be put through with the approval of the Farm Board.

Relief Fund Goes To $1,786,418 Mark

An increase of about $27,000 in the contributions to the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign fund now brings the total to $1,786,418, it was reported from headquarters this morning. A number of concerns in the city are increasing their contributions over last year, it was said, which is greatly aiding the campaign in its drive for $5,000,000.

Arrangements for the canvass of Boston school teachers and employees of other departments of the school department were made yesterday afternoon at a meeting held at the school committee rooms at 15 Beacon Street, it was announced. More than 100 principals of schools in all sections of the city, as well as directors of the school departments and assistants, were present at the meeting. As a result it was decided that the principals would appoint a committee in each school to make the canvass of all teachers and others connected with the school, for contributions. Thus every school in the city will be canvassed, it was said.

The wards committee has received a report from Mr. Albert H. Stoneman of the South End House that practically every lodging house owner is contributing to the fund, despite the fact that they already are aiding the needy by furnishing lodgings to many persons who have not funds to pay for rooms.

CURIOUS INHABITANTS OF THE SEA DESCRIBED

Curious inhabitants of the sea were described last night in an illustrated lecture by Dr. Roderick Macdonald, assistant professor of Zoology at Harvard University, to members of the Boston Society of Natural History at the museum. Dr. Macdonald has done oceanographic work in many parts of the world.

Among the creatures described were weird tiny crustaceans, whose names are many times longer in ordinary type than themselves, it was learned. The lecture was the second of the 1933 season.

FREE READING ROOMS GET GOOD RESPONSE

Immediate response to the opening of 11 free reading rooms for Boston unemployed men and women in municipal buildings throughout the city was reported today.

These reading and quiet game rooms, as they are called, will be open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., it was announced by Mr. William P. Long, park commissioner, and chairman of the committee in charge of recreational programs for the unemployed.

Another Case of 'Birds of a Feather—'

Rex Brasher-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUCK HAWK AND PEALE FALCON

One of the Illustrations Which Appear in Rex Brasher's Work on the Birds and Trees of North America.

WORK ON BIRDS RESULT OF STUDY OF FORTY YEARS

Species in North America Faithfully Reproduced by the Author

A significant contribution to art and literature on the birds and trees of the North American continent is the result of a labor of 40 years, performed by Mr. Rex Brasher. His 12-volume work—limited to 100 editions—was brought out last summer, and examples of his hand-colored illustrations are now on display at Goodspeed's Book Shop, in this city.

Shortly before the close of the nineteenth century, Mr. Brasher, then a young man, set out to perform the task of painting all the North American birds. During the ensuing years he worked his way to all parts of the country, continually studying the birds and their habits. Twice, during the earlier part of his career, he destroyed his work, believing that he could improve on it. His only actual art training was received when he worked for a few years as an engraver.

The illustrations for Mr. Brasher's books are photogravure reproductions, colored by hand. Each bird has been done in water colors by the artist, his assistants taking care of the backgrounds. The full significance of the work is better understood when it is realized that each volume contains from 65 to 80 illustrations. The books have been specially bound to enable the plates to be removed for framing if desired. The originals were water-color sketches.

The ornithologist spends all of his time at his farm in Chickadee Valley, Kent, Conn. Although his home is not far from New York City, he visited that metropolis recently for the first time in 40 years. It is among the haunts of the creatures to which he has devoted so much of his life that he is happiest. Arising before dawn, scouting through swamps, waiting sometimes for hours for the approach of a bird, afford him a variety of activities which no urban center could offer. His favorite birds are chickadees and song sparrows.

In a recent comment on Mr. Brasher's books, Dr. John B. May, head of the Massachusetts Department of Ornithology, stated that it was the most complete work of its kind yet executed. "It was a tremendous thing to have produced so many species," Dr. May said, adding that the artist has brought out many of the differences between various races of the same species. "No one," he continued, "has ever tried to do such a large task."

Prof. Winthrop Packard, head of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, also praised the artistic and scientific merit of Mr. Brasher's work. Replying to criticisms concerning detail in some cases, Professor Packard remarked: "No one has ever set out to illustrate a large group of birds without some mistakes being discovered. Mr. Brasher's work is a very valuable contribution to the art and literature on this subject."

Bigger and Brighter Bouquets Urged As Symbol of Good Cheer and Optimism

More than 600 commercial florists of the New England States met today at the Hotel Statler in Boston for the Eastern Massachusetts Florist Telegraph Delivery Association annual spring style show. Exhibits were set up to acquaint visiting members with new ideas for "styling" corsages, shoulder bouquets and arrangements for weddings and house use.

The fashion show was in charge of Mrs. Alice B. Merrill, of Brookline, Mass., with important contributions by Miss Rachael Butterworth, of Framingham, Mass., who has a reputation all over the United States and Canada as "The Orchid Lady" on the basis of her unusual service in spreading education in the popular use of the orchid.

Mr. Frank J. Baker of Utica, N. Y., national president of the association, came to Boston for the meeting. He reminded the florists present that the records of the association showed only a 17 per cent drop for the fiscal year in dollar volume of business done through the association and scarcely any drop at all in the number of orders received and filled. This, he said, was all the evidence any progressive florist needed to indicate that there is an enthusiastic buying public for flowers and he urged members to pay the closest attention to the emphasis placed by stylists this year on the use of bright and cheerful flowers for the purpose of carrying into everyday life, wherever flowers are used, the idea of good cheer and optimism which can be made a most useful adjunct in this time of business recovery.

Mr. Frank L. Shaw, national advertising counsel for the association, said today that the association had curtailed its expenditures during the last year to meet existing conditions, but had turned that superficially dismal task into a measure of promise for the future by storing away a reserve which will allow a much increased advertising budget for next year.

For the style suggestions shown during the afternoon there were examples which indicate that corsages and shoulder bouquets will be lighter and brighter in color value and feeling, with a more compact arrangement to do away with some element of clumsiness that has caused distaste in the past.

There was also placed on exhibition by Mr. N. Grillow, florist of Millidale, Conn., a new white rose called "American Pride," a large bloom, wth larger and fewer petals than the fabled American Beauty and with a shape and bouquet which can be guaranteed to make it a quick favorite.

Relief Fund Use On Needed Work Urged in Report

Municipal relief funds should be used for needed work, thus giving the city a return on its money, according to a report published today by the Engineering Societies of Boston in collaboration with the Emergency Planning and Research Bureau, Inc. Of the $5,000,000 spent for relief by Greater Boston in 1932 only 20 per cent of that amount was used "to make tangible public improvements," the report said.

The cause of this alleged uneconomic spending was asserted to be failure by the municipalities to canvass the needs of the city in relation to unemployment aid. When development and upkeep of parks, sewers, playgrounds, drains, water systems and highways are needed, let the labor force be recruited from the unemployed, the engineers urge, and they cite a $100,000 sewer project initiated by Marblehead as an effective use of relief funds.

The report issued today shows how 40 cities of the metropolitan area have administered their relief, and specifies as illustrative of its proposal the $110,000 spent by Cambridge for a public golf course, the $230,000 spent by Gloucester for sewers, highways and water works and the $35,000 spent by Melrose for parks.

The committee consolidates its findings into seven recommendations that include the following: Cities' needs and the extent to which the unemployed can meet these needs should be determind first; funds should be administered through a central agency or coördinated agencies; residents of municipalities, whether property owners or not, should be given work on unemployment projects; normal maintenance should neither be slighted nor classed as unemployment work; and private job finding should be classed as an important activity of every relief work campaign.

PUBLIC RETURNS 6207 BOOKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The "fineless" campaign conducted by the Birmingham Public Library for three weeks recently resulted in 6207 past-due books being returned to the central library and its 10 branches in the city.

Market for American Exports Offered for Debt Moratorium

Stoppani Proposal Placed Before Preparatory Committee of World Economic Conference—Plan Involves Exchange and Quota Adjustments

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—A plan designed to increase American exports to Europe in return for war debts concessions has been placed before the preparatory committee for the world economic conference here by Mr. P Stoppani, director of the Economic Section of the League of Nations, and is receiving careful study as a possible basis for prompt action.

The Stoppani scheme has been worked out on the assumption that not enough attention has been given to the time factor in bringing about a restoration of normal economic conditions. Its author feels that it is essential, in view of the vast range of today's economic problems, to decide upon a limited program which can be carried out in a year or 18 months, and put that immediately into effect, rather than to attempt a complete and comprehensive solution of all outstanding questions at present.

If American exports could be brought back even to the level of the first half of 1931, Mr. Stoppani estimates, this increase would represent double the annuities payable on war debts. An augmentation of 20 per cent in exports of cotton, copper and oil would give the United States' budget three times as much as war debt payments.

A temporary arrangement for 12 or 18 months, which would facilitate the recovery of American export trade, is therefore proposed. During this period, Great Britain would agree to maintain the stability of the pound, while France, Italy and certain other countries would consent to put a gradual end to import quotas. Germany and other countries which have introduced restrictions on foreign exchange would abolish them.

In return, the United States would grant a moratorium for the same period and would pledge itself to reduce war debts in proportion as American prosperity might be revived. As an index to this recovery, statistics on foreign trade and the condition of the national budget would be employed. America would also agree to organize its citizens who have claims on European debtors, both states and individuals, in such a way that the debtors would have some definite authority with whom to negotiate.

Mr. Stoppani insists on the fact that the greater portion of American exports consists not of manufactured products, but of raw materials, and that the decrease in these exports is due to the instability of the pound, to import quotas imposed in European countries, and to the foreign exchange restrictions which have stifled trade between European countries. These have diminished the demand for raw materials which, after being transformed into manufactured products in Europe, formed the materials of European commerce.

NOVA SCOTIA MINERS ACCEPT WAGE SCALE

GLACE BAY, N. S., Feb. 1 (AP)—The new wage schedule of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, accepted by miners of Nova Scotia at the polls yesterday, went into effect today.

It is almost the same as the contract under which the men had been working during the last year. About 60 higher paid men receive reductions but the rates for the miners remain the same. The new agreement was favored by 2776 voters. Only 263 miners voted against it, leaving a majority of 2513 in the total vote of 3039.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Harriet Kulvin, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Margaret L. Cremer, Des Moines, Iowa.
Mrs. C. I. Robinson, Des Moines, Iowa.
Eugene S. Howe, Waltham, Mass.
Nick Lupo, Waltham, Mass.
William Cobuzzi, Waltham, Mass.
John Corbett, Waltham, Mass.
James Morabeto, Waltham, Mass.
Arthur Melanson, Waltham, Mass.
Vincent Sumner, Waltham, Mass.
Harry Blackstone, Waltham, Mass.
James Burbeck, Waltham, Mass.
Joe Keane, Waltham, Mass.
Arthur Johnson, Waltham, Mass.
Donald Schofield, Waltham, Mass.
Charles Murphy, Waltham, Mass.
Paul E. Baldwin, Waltham, Mass.
Alfred Crane, Waltham, Mass.
Albert Frackette, Waltham, Mass.
Albert S. Locke, Waltham, Mass.
Mrs. Fanny Wiltschek, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Zell Wilson Stewart, St. Louis, Mo.
Arthur Tipton Stewart, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Amalia F. Allen, Milwaukee, Wis.
Alden R. Tornquist, New Sweden, Maine.

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Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets; talk.
5:15 Studio recital.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, George Rector's Cooking School for Children.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Robison's Buckaroos.
7:30 Local dance music.
7:45 "Laws That Safeguard Society."
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:45 NBC, "Thurston, the Magician."
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 "Music Album"; orchestra.
10:00 WBZA Players.
10:30 News; local dance music.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Concert Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Sam Robbins's Bermudians.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Piano duo.
5:15 "Original Teddy Bears."
5:30 Talk, "Advice on Dogs."
5:45 NBC, "Seketary Hawkins"; sketch.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Merchants' Thrift Program.
7:00 Talk; studio soloist.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 The Edison Salute.
7:45 "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Fred Astaire; Weber and Fields; Demarest and Colette; dramatic sketch.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Maxwell House Show Boat"; Wilbur Evans.
10:00 NBC, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Ben Alley; orchestra.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 The Novelty Four.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trombone."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 Vocalist and organ.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, Jack Smith; trio; orchestra.
8:30 New England Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Pontiac Revue; comedy team; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Five Star Theater: Aborn Light Opera Company presents "The Vagabond King."
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30-1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Local and CBS dance music.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief."
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS dance music.
6:30 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 CBS, Keller, Sargent and Ross.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic sketch.
8:30 CBS, Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
8:45 Local dance music.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10.00 Local dance music; talk.
10:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
10:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:20 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Musical program.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, Lipsia Symphony Orchestra, from Leipzig, Germany.
2:30 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WBZ.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—NBC dance music.
2:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Boston University-Yale debate.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Studio concert music.
3:45 p. m.—CBS programs.

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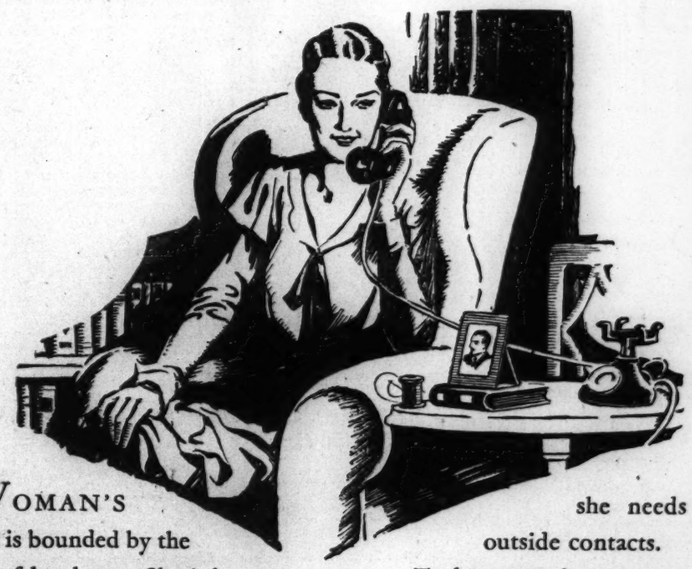
BOSTON

Why a WOMAN needs a TELEPHONE



WOMAN'S world is bounded by the walls of her home. She is busy caring for children, cooking and cleaning. Only love for all the word "home" means to her relieves the day from drudgery.

Many step-saving ways in which a telephone can help the home-maker come readily to mind. In addition, she can talk to relatives and friends whom she is too busy to visit in person, and they can talk with her. Both physically and spiritually she needs such outside contacts.

To be sure, she can get along without a telephone. Her forebears did. Likewise, they lugged water from a pump instead of having it piped into the house. Except for necessity, who would do that today?

Just compare what you get with what you pay for it, and you will discover that telephone service yields high values in usefulness, in protection, in convenience,—and at a surprisingly low cost.

Come in or call our Business Office to ask about service.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

BOZEMAN WINS IN 28 INNINGS

Defeats Champion 50 to 30 in the Shortest Game of Tournament

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Player	W	L	HR	BG
Welker Cochran	6	1	9	36
J. M. Layton	6	2	11	35
J. N. Bozeman Jr.	6	2	13	28
T. S. Denton	5	4	9	37
A. H. Kieckhefer	4	5	8	49
A. J. Thurnblad	4	5	10	43
F. S. Scoville	4	5	6	46
Otto Reiselt	3	6	8	58
C. L. Jackson	3	6	9	39
A. K. Hall	2	7	9	44

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 2—J. N. Bozeman Jr., of Vallejo, Calif., climbed into a tie for second place in the world's professional championship tournament at three-cushion billiards here last night. He established the shortest game of the tourney, 28 innings, in defeating the title defender, A. H. Kieckhefer of Chicago, 50 to 30. It was a spectacular comeback for the Pacific coast sectional runner-up, who on the previous night was beaten in a close match by J. M. Layton of Sedalia, Mo., former champion.

Layton and Bozeman now show six games won and two lost. Welker Cochran of Hollywood, Calif., the former balkline king, who leads with six victories and one defeat, must now play them both.

Bozeman's great dash was accomplished in a time lapse of only 52 minutes, which observers claim must be a record of some kind. His high run of 13, scored in the thirteenth inning, was a new mark for the tourney, beating Layton's run of 11, which was high before. The previous best game mark, 35 innings, was also set by Layton.

Starting with a dash, Bozeman ran 5 from spot, backed it up with a run of 7, and four innings later ran another 7. When he got his high run of 13 in the thirteenth, Bozeman advanced his score to 41. Kieckhefer was going at the normal rate of a point an inning or better, and reached only 14 at this stage. From then on Bozeman relaxed, and Kieckhefer extended himself to make a showing. The score by innings:

Bozeman—5 7 0 0 0 7 2 2s 0 1 0 4 13 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 2 1 0 2 0 0 0 1—50. Innings—28. High run—13. Safeties—1.

Kieckhefer—0 0 1 0 5 0 0s 0 0 1 0 2 5 0 0 0 2 0 0 6 1 1 1 0 2 3—30. Innings—27. High run—6. Safeties—1.

The world's record short game is 23 innings, made by Layton in championship tournament play, and the record high run is 17, made by G. L. Copulos of Detroit.

Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, former champion, won his third victory of the tournament at the expense of A. J. Thurnblad of Chicago, the champion of 1931. This score was 50 to 49 in 58 innings. It was the last appearance for both contenders. Thurnblad started with a good lead, but Reiselt passed him in the seventeenth, 19 to 16, after gathering his high run of 8 followed by a 4. They struggled along on even terms for a while, and Reiselt again advanced, scoring 14 points in an unbroken chain of five innings, which included a run of 6. This put the Philadelphian ahead, 36 to 21, in the thirty-second inning.

After that Reiselt slowed up and Thurnblad gained gradually until a run of 6 in the forty-eighth gave him the lead, 46 to 44. Reiselt tied him at 47 in the fifty-second, and two frames later Thurnblad advanced to one point of game. Reiselt tied him after three innings and went out on the next turn. The score by innings:

Reiselt—0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 1 0 0 0 0s 8 4 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 2 2 1 6 3 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0s 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 1—50. Innings—58. High run—8. Safeties—2.

Thurnblad—4 0 0 1 2 2s 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 1 0s 1 0 0 2 0s 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 2 0 0 0 4 3 2 1 0 0 1 1 6 1 0 0s 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—49. Innings—58. High run—6. Safeties—2. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

POOL BROTHERS AND POWERS WIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Beekman Pool, United States champion, his brother, J. Lawrence Pool 2d, a former title holder, and Ralph A. Powers, all three of the Harvard Club, scored the outstanding victories in the second round of the Metropolitan individual squash racquets championship, played yesterday at the University Club. All three won in straight games, in brilliant style, though W. Stapely Wonham, the opponent of Beekman Pool, carried him to extra points in the opening game, before the young Harvard graduate hit his stride. Powers defeated F. Morgan Palmer, Princeton Club, while Larry Pool scored over P. G. Melville, Yale Club.

William E. Coyle, Montclair Athletic Club, had an unexpected struggle to eliminate Perry R. Pease, weakening to lose the third and fourth games. But he came back to win at 15—11, 15—3, 11—15, 12—15, 15—7.

Beekman Pool will encounter Powers, while Daniel J. Nightingale, the leading player of the home club, will oppose the elder Pool. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

Beekman Pool, Harvard Club, defeated W. S. Wonham, Field Club of Greenwich, 17—15, 15—0, 15—5.

Ralph A. Powers, Harvard Club, defeated F. Morgan Palmer, Princeton Club, 15—5, 15—9, 15—7.

R. A. Goodwin, Yale Club, defeated Raymond F. De Voe, University Club, 15—8, 14—17, 15—8, 15—5.

J. Delafield DuBois, Harvard Club, defeated Brainerd H. Whitbeck Jr., Bronxville Field Club, 15—10, 15—11, 10—15, 11—15, 15—7.

J. Lawrence Pool 2d, Harvard Club, defeated P. G. Melville, Yale Club, 15—11, 15—13, 15—11.

Daniel J. Nightingale, University Club, defeated Darwin P. Kingsley, University Club, 12—15, 15—7, 18—13, 12—15, 15—10.

William E. Coyle, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated Perry R. Pease, Racquet & Tennis Club, 15—11, 15—3, 11—15, 12—15, 15—7.

W. Stanton Barbour, Princeton Club, defeated Hunt T. Dickinson, Nassau Country Club, 18—15, 18—16, 18—17.

ANOTHER HORNSBY FOR CARDS

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 2 (AP)—Joe Hornsby, young Atlanta infielder, has been signed by St. Louis Cardinals. Hornsby is 18 years old. He was one of the speediest runners in the City League last summer. He plays third base.

SANDERS WILL GET TRIAL

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 2 (AP)—George Sanders of White Stone, freshman pitcher on the University of Richmond baseball team, has been offered a trial with the Washington Senators at their Biloxi, Miss., training camp. Sanders is a left hander.

Princeton Club Wins Group Title

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS B TEAM FINAL STANDING

NEW YORK DIVISION—GROUP 1

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	Pct.
Princeton Club	5	0	20	5	1.000
Harvard Club	4	1	20	5	.800
Yale Club	3	2	15	10	.600
University Club	2	3	9	16	.400
Heights Casino	1	4	8	17	.200
Racquet & T. C.	0	5	3	22	.000

GROUP II

Union League C.	3	0	11	4	1.000
Rockaway H. C.	1	1*	6	4	.500
The Squash Club	1	2	4	11	.333
Dartmouth Club	0	2*	4	6	.000

*One round unplayed.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Princeton Club, by scoring a victory over Harvard Club, took the first group championship in the New York Division of the Metropolitan Squash Racquets, Class B team championship, at the end of the final round in that series. The score was 4 to 1. Yale Club took third place with a 3-to-2 victory over University Club, while Racquets & Tennis Club defaulted its match with Heights Casino.

Union League Club, by a clean-sweep victory over The Squash Club, captured the second group title, and will encounter Princeton Club for the New York Division title, next week. One match remains to be played in this group, between Dartmouth Club and Rockaway Hunting Club, but it cannot affect the playoff. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS B TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—NEW YORK DIVISION—FINAL ROUND—GROUP 1

PRINCETON CLUB 4, HARVARD CLUB 1

H. F. Baker, Princeton Club, defeated B. W. Morris, 15—6, 15—8, 15—12.

Andrew Cort Jr., Princeton Club, defeated B. N. Everett, 15—12, 15—12, 15—6.

D. A. Lowry, Princeton Club, defeated C. T. Lane, 6—15, 15—12, 14—17, 15—6, 18—15.

J. K. Weeks, Princeton Club, defeated W. C. Peet, 15—13, 16—8, 15—13, 15—9.

I. D. Hall, Harvard Club, defeated D. B. McElroy, 15—12, 15—8, 15—10.

YALE CLUB 3, UNIVERSITY CLUB 2

J. S. Matthews, University Club, defeated S. L. Scott, 10—15, 13—18, 18—17, 18—13, 15—6.

P. W. Bunnell, Yale Club, defeated R. E. McCormick, 15—10, 15—11, 9—15, 18—16.

David Gregg, Yale Club, defeated C. J. Hardy Jr., 15—11, 15—12, 15—12.

M. H. Fry, University Club, defeated G. H. Welker Jr., 15—11, 15—12, 17—18, 18—14.

Richard Simonds, Yale Club, defeated H. R. Sutphen, 15—10, 14—16, 18—16, 17—14.

GROUP II

UNION LEAGUE CLUB 5, THE SQUASH CLUB 0

Howell Van Gerbig, Union League, defeated J. R. Ward, 15—6, 15—9, 9—15, 15—3.

Harris B. Fisher Jr., Union League, defeated Peter Vischer, 17—15, 15—6, 15—9.

C. W. Hooven, Union League, defeated L. L. Stuart, 15—3, 15—4, 15—9.

F. W. Barbour, Union League, defeated L. C. M. Gibbs, 15—12, 15—12, 11—15, 15—12.

A. G. Scherer Jr., Union League, defeated Carl Brandt, 15—11, 8—15, 18—14, 15—11.

Favorites Lose In 'Travis' Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 2—Robert Lee Miller of Jacksonville, Fla., United States public links champion, scored a 1-up victory over Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., in the second round of competition of the sixth annual championship of golf club champions yesterday. D. Clarke Corkran of Philadelphia, was another favorite to lose, bowing to Talbot T. Speer of Baltimore, Md., 2 and 1.

John B. Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., the tournament medalist, defeated Dom Soccoli of Hartford, Conn., a formidable opponent, 2 and 1, while Jack Cummins of Cleveland, Ohio, bowed to Jack Toomer, Florida champion, 4 and 3.

Edmond P. Kirouac, Massachusetts state champion; Carl M. Dann Jr. of Orlando, winner of the Walter J. Travis Memorial Trophy in 1929; Isaac Lincoln Merrill Jr. of Camden, Maine, a student at Rollins College, Winter Park, and Curtis E. Bryan of Jacksonville were among the survivors. The summary:

UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIP OF GOLF CLUB CHAMPIONS—Second Round

John B. Ryerson, Cooperstown, N. Y., defeated Dom Soccoli, Hartford, Conn., 2 and 1.

Jack Toomer, Jacksonville, defeated Jack Cummins, Cleveland, 4 and 3.

Isaac Lincoln Merrill Jr., Camden, Maine, defeated Winthrop C. Bradley, Bridgeport, Conn., 4 and 3.

Talbot T. Speer, Baltimore, defeated D. Clarke Corkran, Philadelphia, 2 and 1.

Carl M. Dann Jr., Orlando, defeated Robert H. Lansdell, Hackensack, N. J., 8 and 7.

Curtis E. Bryan, Jacksonville, defeated B. Warren Corkran, Baltimore, 1 up.

Edmond P. Kirouac, Walpole, Mass., defeated E. Terence MacGovern, Great Barrington, Mass., 4 and 2.

R. L. Miller, Jacksonville, defeated Tommy Goodwin, Monroe, N. Y., 1 up.

NEW PLAYERS FOR WINDSOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 2—Determined to strengthen the forward line in anticipation of another bid for International Hockey League championship honors, Windsor Bulldogs have been marketing during the past several days. Last night Manager Herb Mitchell of the Windsor team announced three important changes in the roster. Harvey Rockburn, hard-hitting defenseman of the club, has been sold to the Ottawa Senators of the National Hockey League. He will report today. William "Whitey" Field, utility left wing and center of Syracuse Stars, has been obtained on loan for the balance of the season. Alex Gray, veteran forward, has been obtained from Cleveland Indians in a deal completed late Monday. Field and Gray are to report here in time for a game against Syracuse Friday night. Windsor expects to obtain Wally Kilrea, a right winger, from Ottawa, in the Rockburn deal before Feb. 15.

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	4	0	1	13	8	8
Kansas City	3	0	4	16	16	6
Wichita	2	0	1	9	7	4
St. Louis	1	0	4	8	13	2

RESULT FEB. 1

Kansas City 3, Wichita 1.

KANSAS CITY ALONE IN SECOND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 2—The Kansas City Pla-Mors have regained their stride to dispose of Wichita's sextet, 3 to 1, here last night, thereby gaining full possession of second place in the American Hockey Association standing.

ENGLISH RACER IN FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 2 (AP)—Sir Malcolm Campbell has come back to the white sands of the ocean speedway here for a new assault on his own world's land speed record of 253 miles an hour. The English sportsman arrived last night after a train journey from New York. He said he expected to take his Bluebird racer to the beach for test runs in the next few days, but would not make the record assault until Feb. 10 or later.

SPLIT SEASON IS LIKELY

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 2 (AP)—The Southern Association has decided to split the coming league season on June 26 in case as many as six clubs favor the move prior to that date. The new plan automatically gives the first-half title to the leading club upon completion of June 26 games, with that winner meeting the second-half champion for the title.

U. S. YACHTS IN A CLEAN SWEEP

Take Bacardi Cup and Team Series in Star Class Races

BACARDI CUP STANDING

Yacht and Fleet	Pts
Ace, West Long Island Sound	52
Mara, Havana	40
Gull, West Long Island Sound	45
Tempe III, New Orleans	43
Almendares III, Havana	43
Aitorito, Miramar	41
Zelda, Nassau	32
Winsome, Peconic Bay	31
Tonina, Havana	24
Jibaro, Miramar	23
Delfin, Havana	22
Mosquito, Havana	18
Coco, Havana	14
Aurrera V, Miramar	14
Gavilan III, Miramar	8
Ellen II, Miramar	8
Lisa III, Miramar	3
Mickey Mouse, Nassau	0

U. S. VS. CUBA TEAM STANDING

Yacht and Country	Pts
Ace, United States	8
Gull, United States	7
Almendares III, Cuba	6
Tempe III, United States	5
Winsome, United States	4
Jibaro, Cuba	3
Mara, Cuba	2
Aitorito, Cuba	1

HAVANA, Feb. 2 (AP)—Yachtsmen from the United States made a clean sweep of the week's events in the international star-class regatta when they won both of yesterday's closing events, the last race of the Bacardi Cup series and the four-boat team competition against Cuba.

Following the triumph of the Western Long Island Sound yacht, Ace, skippered by Adrian Iselin, in the Bacardi Cup race, four United States craft defeated the Cuban team 24 points to 12 to complete the clean sweep. These victories followed that of Harkness Edwards's second successive winning of the permanent Cuba trophy Tuesday.

Iselin's Ace took the last heat of the Bacardi Cup competition in the fast time of 1h. 49m. 20s., to gain a total of 52 points for the series. Ace also won the second race of the series Monday after finishing third in the opening race of the series last Thursday.

The New Orleans yacht Tempe III, piloted by Ed Jahncke, came in second in yesterday's race, more than a minute behind the winner, to gain a tie for fourth place in the final unofficial point scoring. The Havana Yacht Club entry, Almendares III, sailed by H. Schellens, shared the place, after finishing sixth yesterday.

Second place in the standing went to the Havana yacht Mara, which F. C. Bru sailed to fifth place yesterday for a total of 46 points. The Mara won the first race and finished fifth in the next two. Another Long Island boat, Paul Shields's Gull, took third with 45 points, finishing yesterday's race in fourth place behind A. M. Naya's Aitorito of the Miramar Yacht Club. The summary of yesterday's final Bacardi Cup race:

Yacht Club or Fleet	Skipper	Time h. m. s.
Ace, W. L. I. S.,	A. Iselin	1 49 20
Tempe III, New Orleans,	E. Jahncke	1 50 35
Aitorito, Miramar,	A. Naya	1 51 25
Gull, W. L. I. S.,	P. Shields	1 51 33
Mara, Havana,	F. C. Bru	1 51 50
Almendares III, Havana,	P. Schellens	1 52 40
Winsome, Peconic Bay,	H. Edwards	1 52 50
Jibaro, Miramar,	C. Fuentes	1 53 00
Zelda, Nassau,	C. Arteaga	1 54 25
Coco, Havana,	A. Cardenas	1 54 35
Gavilan III, Miramar,	Freyre	1 55 45
Tonina, Havana,	J. Washington	1 57 10
Delfin, Havana,	C. E. Patterson	1 57 30
Mosquito, Havana,	M. de Armas	withdrew
Aurrera V, Miramar,	M. de Sena	not entered
Ellen II, Miramar,	M. Rasco	not entered
Lisa III, Miramar,	J. Alberu	not entered
Mickey Mouse, Nassau,	H. Knowles,	not entered

TEAM RACE SUMMARY

Yacht and Club	Skipper	Time h. m. s.
Ace, W. L. I. S.,	A. Iselin	1 39 16
Gull, W. L. I. S.,	P. Shields	1 41 33
Almendares III, Havana,	P. Schellens	1 42 10
Tempe III, New Orleans,	E. Jahncke	1 42 30
Winsome, Peconic Bay,	H. Edwards	1 43 15
Jibaro, Miramar,	C. Fuentes	1 43 40
Mara, Havana,	F. Bru	1 44 55
Aitorito, Miramar,	A. Naya	1 46 32

RED WINGS INVADE GARDEN TONIGHT

Tonight's game at the Boston Garden between the Boston Bruins and Detroit Red Wings is particularly important to the local hockey team. Bruins are battling Rangers and Detroit for top places in the American division standing of the National Hockey League and at present are two points behind. Rangers and Detroit are tied for first.

Red Wings, under the managership of the genial Jack Adams, have been the sensation of the league. Seldom has a Detroit team commanded more than passing attention, but the present aggregation recently went 13 games without defeat. The string was broken by Montreal Maroons in Montreal, but Detroit returned to winning stride again in New York, defeating Rangers, 2 to 1.

On the first invasion of the Red Wings here they pulled a tremendous crowd, but the team failed to impress, losing 7 to 0 to the locals.

MORE NEW YORK PLAYERS SIGN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Signed contracts continue to arrive at the headquarters of the New York Giants, according to Secretary Jim Tierney. Those to reach the office yesterday came from Gilbert English, infielder; Arthur McLarney, also an infielder and former star at State College of Washington, and Harry Danning, a catcher who was with Winston-Salem last season in the Piedmont League. From the Brooklyn Dodgers' headquarters comes the report that Al Cohen, young outfielder, and Gordon Slade, infielder, have returned their signed contracts.

MRS. HILL VS. MRS. DRENNAN

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 2 (AP)—Two westerners, Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City and Mrs. R. E. Drennan of Tulsa, Okla., yesterday advanced to the final round of the Miami Biltmore Country Club's women's golf tournament. Beatrice Gottlieb of New York, a star competitor in several Florida tournaments, was defeated by Mrs. Hill, 7 and 6, as the Kansas City shotmaker continued the spectacular golf she played in earlier rounds. Mrs. Drennan registered a 7-and-5 victory over Agnes Wayne of Miami and will play Mrs. Hill for the championship.

SPITZ REGAINS STANDING

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—New York University's hopes of retaining its intercollegiate A. A. A. A. indoor track and field title were given a boost today with the announcement that George Spitz, holder of the world's indoor high jump record, had regained his interscholastic standing. The meet will be held March 4. Spitz, a junior, will compete for New York University in the Millrose games at Madison Square Garden Saturday night.

MISS PAGE WINS FINAL

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 2 (AP)—Miss Ann Page of Philadelphia today defeated Miss Ann B. Townsend, also of Philadelphia, in the finals of the state championship tournament of the New Jersey Women's Squash Racquets Association. The scores were: 16—15, 15—10, 18—17. The Pretty Brook Tennis Club presented to Miss Page a silver bowl, and to Miss Townsend a silver platter.

BY-PLAYS

HARVARD TO CARRY ON

ANNOUNCEMENT that Harvard University will carry on its athletic plans for the winter and spring season of 1932-33 as originally planned, with one or two slight changes, is welcomed news. The financial statement of the Harvard Athletic Association shows that the Crimson will not have as much money to spend as during the last few years; but by cutting down here and there and a delayed gift, the Crimson will be able to carry out most of its athletic activities. As time goes on, it appears more and more certain that the big colleges will take part in nearly, if not all, of the sports they usually engaged in. There will be some of the smaller ones, no doubt, which may be forced to give up some of the activities they have maintained in past years. Those athletic associations which have been paying out larger amounts of money to run their football eleven and other athletic teams than the size of their student body warranted will have to curtail their sporting programs quite materially; but those which have kept their athletic activities within reasonable bounds will undoubtedly be able to keep up all of their legitimate sporting activities by cutting expenses an amount equal to the reduction in revenue. Having the best of everything that money can buy and enjoying every luxury may all be very well; but it is hardly to be considered that the college athlete will give up intercollegiate athletic competition just because he will have to get along on less money than has been the case during the last 20 years or so.

COLLEGE BASEBALL IN JAPAN

It has been generally known in the United States that the Japanese people have taken kindly to baseball; but there are probably very few persons who realize just what a footing Uncle Sam's national game is gaining in Japan. Associated Press reports state that the 37 games played in the regular autumn reason of the Tokyo Six-Universities Baseball League drew 572,880—an average attendance of 15,483 a game. With baseball drawing so well, one cannot help wondering what would happen if the Japanese should take up United States college football.

INDIANA COMES INTO ITS OWN

For at least one United States educational institution the year 1932 was great, in terms of athletic success. Indiana University, which for many years found itself outclassed in most sports by other "Big Ten" members, won seven important championships. The Hoosiers captured conference titles in baseball, wrestling, indoor track and cross-country, won the state track and field championship, and, more important than any of these, Indiana captured the National Collegiate A. A. crowns in wrestling and track and field. Truly a remarkable twelve months for the Hoosiers, setting a pace that may be hard to sustain.

English Title Won By Leicester Boy

BRITISH BOYS' BILLIARDS CHAMPIONS

1922—W. Donaldson.
1923—W. Leigh.
1924—Lawrence Steeples.
1925—Sydney Lee.
1926—H. R. Gartland.
1927—H. R. Gartland.
1928—R. Bennett.
1929—W. Davis.
1930—H. J. Bennett.
1931—C. W. F. Desbottes.
1932—Dennis Hawkes.
1933—D. T. Wright.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The boys' pocket billiards championship of England, which since its inauguration in 1922 has brought to light some remarkably promising talent, was won this season by D. T. Wright of Leicester. He defeated G. Jenkins, a Welsh lad, in the final by 150 points in 750 up. There is a keen public interest in British billiards just now and the youngsters waged their deciding battle before a full house of spectators at the famous Burroughes's Hall here. In the course of the game, Wright made 10 breaks of more than 20 points. His 54 in an earlier round was the best run in the competition.

It will be in accord with tradition if Wright now makes a meteoric ascent into the firmament of "grown up" stars, just as Lawrence Steeples and Sydney Lee did after winning the boys' title in 1924 and 1925, respectively. Steeples became English amateur champion in 1930, and Lee followed his example in 1931 and 1932.

Billiards is very much on the boom in Britain just now. In its highest phases, as revealed by the Australian superplayer, Walter Lindrum, and other big-time professionals, it draws large attendances to the leading halls, and it is played with enthusiasm in clubs and public rooms. The latest development has been that women have taken seriously to the game. Although one would expect them to excel at a pastime in which delicacy of touch is the key to success, the ladies have paid very little attention to billiards in the past. Now, their interest has awakened, and the institution of national championships for women and girls seems to show that they are in earnest.

In no other game is the gulf between the professional and the amateur so marked as it is in billiards. The best professionals score so freely that fresh rules have been introduced this season to prevent thousand breaks becoming monotonously frequent, but an amateur is extremely brilliant if he can exceed 100 fairly often, and is highly respected if he can put up an occasional 50.

TWO DOUBLE-HEADERS FOR GREEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 2—Dartmouth will engage both Cornell and Columbia in baseball double-headers here this spring, it was announced yesterday upon the return of Harry R. Heneage, supervisor of athletics, from the New York meeting of Eastern Intercollegiate League representatives. Two games, on a home-and-home basis, had been scheduled with both teams, but as part of an economy move among members of the league each will appear in a double bill on the date scheduled for the Hanover game. Columbia will play here on May 13, while the Cornell double-header on June 19 will be the athletic feature of commencement. The Dartmouth nine was to have played at New York on April 22, and at Ithaca on May 27.

BASKETBALL CARNIVAL FEB. 22

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—A dozen basketball teams, twice as many as in previous years, will show their wares in Madison Square Garden Feb. 22 in the big charity court carnival conducted by the Mayor's official committee for the benefit of the unemployed and needy. Afternoon and evening sessions will be held with a price scale of 25 cents to $1 in the afternoon and twice as much at night. The afternoon games scheduled are: St. Francis, Brooklyn, vs. Brooklyn College; Columbia vs. Williams, and Manhattan vs. Villanova. The night games are New York University vs. Carnegie; St. Joseph's vs. Fordham, and College of the City of New York vs. George Washington.

U. S. TO FACE MEXICO

PARIS, Feb. 2 (AP)—The United States today was paired with Mexico in the first round of the North American zone of the Davis Cup draw, presided over by President Albert Lebrun of France and attended by the diplomats of many nations. The fortune of the draw paired the other two entries in the North American zone—Canada and Cuba—in the first round, with the winner meeting the victor of the Mexico-United States matches for the right to play the winner of the South American zone.

NEW ENGLAND REGATTAS

Regattas on July 4 and Labor Day will be staged this year by the New England Amateur Rowing Association, it was voted at the annual meeting of the association Wednesday night at the Union Boat Club, Boston. Charles River basin will be the scene of the July regatta. The site of the September event will be decided upon later. Howard W. Robbins, Union Boat Club, was reelected president; Charles Bertram, Farragut Boat Club; vice-president; William C. Donovan, Shawmut Rowing Club, treasurer, and John F. Cummings, Fort and Starboard Club, secretary.

Columbia U. C. And N. Y. A. C. Advance

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

SEMIFINAL ROUND

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	Pct.
Columbia U. C.	10	1	46	9	.909
New York A. C.	10	1	42	13	.909
Fraternity S. T. C	9	3	39	21	.750
Yale Club	4	7	19	36	.364
Crescent A.-H. C.	2	9	21	34	.182
Princeton Club	2	9	15	40	.182
Harvard Club	2	9	13	42	.182

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Columbia University Club and New York Athletic Club, with only the final match between them next week, to decide the championship, came through the semifinal round yesterday in the Metropolitan squash tennis Class A team championship with flying colors, each winning all five of the individual matches. Columbia U. C. visited Princeton Club, while New York Athletic Club went across the river to encounter Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, on Brooklyn Heights.

Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, completing its schedule on the courts of the Harvard Club, defeated its hosts by a score of 3 to 2, with Milton Baron, No. 1, and William E. Coyle, No. 5, absentees. Baron is engaged in the play of the Clyde Martin tournament, and preferred to rest, while Coyle was engaged in squash racquets play in the metropolitan championship. But the other three regulars of the visitors won their matches, giving the team third place in the championship, the best record it has made since the foundation of the club.

Rowland B. Haines, No. 1 for the Columbia University Club, returned to play after several weeks' absence, and won his match from Arnold Wood Jr., leadoff man for Princeton, though lacking his best skill as yet. He will encounter Patrick J. Cohalan, New York Athletic Club in one Clyde Martin semifinal, while Harry F. Wolf, national champion, will oppose Baron. The summary:

COLUMBIA U. C. 5, PRINCETON CLUB 0

R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated Arnold Wood Jr., 18—13, 15—6.

P. T. Moore, Columbia U. C., defeated C. H. Donner, 15—12, 15—8.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated N. H. Aronsohn, 15—11, 15—6.

P. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia U. C., defeated Louis B. Dalley, 15—6, 15—6.

C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., won from F. H. Merrill, by default.

NEW YORK A. C. 5, CRESCENT A.-H. C. 0

H. F. Wolf, New York, defeated W. J. Hall, 15—5, 15—0.

P. J. Cohalan, New York, defeated Donald Lawson, 15—3, 15—3.

Barnwell Elliott, New York, defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, 15—13, 15—5.

F. A. Sieverman Jr., New York, defeated T. H. Hendrickson, 17—14, 15—7.

R. W. Georgi, New York, defeated E. W. Kleinert, 15—4, 15—7.

FRATERNITY S. T. C. 3, HARVARD CLUB 2

Fillmore V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, won from Milton Baron by default.

L. S. Green, Fraternity, defeated W. K. Rice, 15—2, 15—10.

R. M. Kirkland, Fraternity, defeated Murray Taylor, 15—6, 15—2.

L. A. Strasser, Fraternity, defeated C. J. Mason Jr., 12—15, 15—8, 15—11.

R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, defeated W. O. Wyckoff, 15—1, 15—6.

NEW MISSISSIPPI STATE COACH

STATE COLLEGE, Miss., Feb. 2 (AP)—Mississippi State College's new athletic board of control, recently created by the State central supervising board, has elected Capt. A. R. MacKenchie, head of the military department, as football coach, effective this fall, subject to approval by the war department. Russell Crane was named assistant varsity coach.

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ARROWS INCREASE LEAD IN STANDING

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	14	6	5	74	57	34
Boston	13	4	8	73	51	30
Providence	13	3	9	63	56	29
New Haven	9	3	11	51	62	21
Quebec	7	2	19	60	95	16

RESULTS FEB. 1

Quebec 5, Boston 2, overtime.
Philadelphia 3, New Haven 2, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2—In a spectacular extra period match the Philadelphia Arrows defeated the New Haven Eagles at the Arena, Wednesday night, 3 to 2. To Yank Boyd, former Boston player, went the honors with two goals, the second one, on an assist from Conn, breaking the 2-to-2 tie with less than four minutes left in the overtime period. By the victory the Arrows strengthened their hold on first place in the Canadian-American League.

Boyd started the Arrows off with a goal midway in the opening period but Keating equalized. Peters and Jackson each tallied in the second period. Four major penalties were meted out. Phillips, Peters, Regan and Convey, being set down for rough tactics. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA	NEW HAVEN
Hudson, Runge, lw	rw, Kuhn, Collings, Picketts
Pratt, Burke, Conn, c	c, Keating, Burmister, Jackson
Phillips, Boyd, rw	lw, Convey, Wilson, Paddon
Nichols, Desmarais, ld	ld, Speyer, Doran
Peters, McGoldrick, rd	rd, Regan, Doran
Cude, g	g, Roberts

Score—Philadelphia 3, New Haven 2. Goals—Boyd 2 and Peters for Philadelphia; Keating and Jackson for New Haven. Assists—Hudson, Pratt and Conn for Philadelphia; Convey, Regan, Wilson and Collings, for New Haven. Officials—A. G. Smith, Boston, and Stevenson, Philadelphia. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Bruin Cubs proved themselves to be rougher and tougher than the somewhat worn Quebec Beavers, but the visitors clung a little more closely to hockey and defeated the home team at the Boston Garden last night, 5 to 1. Defeat cost the locals a chance to regain second place in the standing.

The Beavers were playing their fifth road game in nine days, and although the Cubs displayed better combination, their resorts to personalities and the goaltending of Lamontagne halted the necessary goal scoring. The teams were tied, 2 to 2, going into the overtime; but after the Beavers got their winning goal the other two followed when the Cubs were caught up ice on attack. The summary:

QUEBEC	BOSTON
McCabe, Dube, McCartney, lw	rw, Saunders, Davie, Buckles
Lowrey, Ward, Giroux, c	c, Cook, O'Neil, King, Benson
McIntyre, Toupin, Armand, rw	lw, Klein, Weir, Harnott
Frew, Callighen, ld	rd, Lane, Davie
Molyneaux, Arnott, rd	ld, Jerwa, Warshawski
Lamontagne, g	g, Jackson

Score—Quebec 5, Boston 1. Goals—Ward, McCabe, Dube, McIntyre, Lowrey for Quebec; Harnott, Cook for Boston. Assists—Toupin 2, McIntyre, Lowrey for Quebec; Buckles, O'Neil for Boston. Officials—W. A. Shaver and W. J. Cleary, Boston. Time—Three 20 periods and 10m. overtime.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Alabama 26, Georgia Tech 19.
Annapolis 45, W Maryland 18.
Bethany 27, McPherson 20.
Carbondale 29, Illinois Normal 21.
Cincinnati 58, Kentucky Wesleyan 36.
Coe 39, Cornell C. 30.
Doane 26, Nebraska Wesleyan 24.
Duquesne 37, Geneva 31.
Erskine 36, U. S. Marines 32.
Furman 35, Newberry 28.
Illinois C. 47, Shurtleff 42.
Illinois Wesleyan 31, St. Viator 22.
Indiana 56, Pal 27.
Kentucky 42, Clemson 32.
LaSalle 30, Westchester T. 27.
Luther 37, Columbia 19.
Maryville 29, Lenoir-Rhyne 20.
Millsaps 31, Southwestern 21.
N. C. State 39, Virginia M. I. 24.
Notre Dame 37, Carnegie Tech 35.
Ohio Wesleyan 45, Denison 37.
Richmond 37, Randolph Macon 32.
Rutgers 32, Muhlenberg 31.
St. Ambrose 26, Augustana 25.
St. Joseph's 27, Lebanon Valley 23.
St. Michael's 26, Vermont 22.
St. Thomas 30, St. John's 25 (overtime).
Texas

THE HOME FORUM

Art and International Coöperation

FEW persons realize that the League of Nations is taking an active interest in art which should lead to some important international developments; for through its Institute of Intellectual Coöperation, there is published in Paris, four times a year, a museum journal (Mouseion), and each month a mimeographed bulletin which has to do with the activities of museums in all the countries where such institutions exist. To be sure, the news is not confined exclusively to museums of art and archæology, but it will be found that they get the majority of the space.

A recent committee report, announced in a supplement to the November issue of the bulletin, marks a constructive forward step of great significance. It makes a number of suggestions which, if adopted, will do much to stimulate healthy international feeling; for they go far to remove many causes of friction which have developed in international commerce in works of art, in archæological excavations in foreign countries, and in the more or less wholesale restrictions placed by some countries on the export of worth-while art objects by their designation as "national monuments," or their scheduling as banned for export.

A few high spots in the introduction are as follows: "Considering that the preservation of the artistic and archæological heritage of mankind is a matter of interest to the community of States, as the guardians of civilization; . . . Convinced that the feelings aroused by the contemplation of works of art can greatly facilitate mutual understanding between the peoples and that it is therefore important to ensure their international protection; . . . Recognizing the excellent effects of an extensive movement of exchange and coöperation between art collections, thus ensuring a better knowledge of the national genius of the different peoples; . . . and, lastly, affording opportunities for the public to comprehend more fully the creative genius and the civilization of other peoples," the recommendations are made.

Two of the principal recommendations go deep: "That . . . the various States should assist each other to regain objects removed from national collections or exported secretly, although included in a national schedule. That States should recommend their fine arts administrations to limit the scheduling of works of art (which implies a ban on their export) only to those of special interest to the artistic or archæological heritage of their country."

As regards the first item, there is a situation which can only with the greatest difficulty be made retroactive, since a tremendous proportion of the great works of art in the important galleries of the world have devious histories, and many of these histories are known. Many, at one time or another, were acquired by fraud or force, and such incidents were by no means unknown even so recently as the World War. Hence the necessity for dealing boldly with the subject for the present and the future.

Both the provisions are rather intimately connected. The Italian committee was the first to urge the passage of the first provision, and their position was concurred in by the International Committee, which nevertheless urged "that the administrations concerned, actuated by liberal ideas, should insist on scheduling as of national importance only works of real and unique interest among the artistic treasures of their country." Although couched in general terms, the suggestion was particularly applicable to Italy, under whose drastic restrictions anything excavated is considered State property and may not be exported regardless of its quality. This very exaggerated nationalism is responsible, more than anything else perhaps, for the clogging of Italian galleries with such interminable rows of Greek, Greco-Roman, and Roman sculpture and fragments, so that only the most hardened and determined sight-seers will venture within many of them. A more enlightened policy, such as that to which the International Committee's recommendation points the way, would permit the dispersal throughout the world's museums of a large proportion of this material, reserving only that of exceptional quality to Italy. Italy would profit by the sale of these works, not only in gold, but in the greater number of tourists who, having become somewhat familiar with her art and civilization at first hand in their own museums, would now wish to see in Italy itself, the cream of Italian art.

Other provisions suggest the freer exchange of duplicated material among the museums of different countries. On a recent visit to Denmark, for instance, I saw in one of the ethnological museums much of early northern craftswork which was absolutely new to me. I noted also that dozens, and sometimes scores or hundreds, of the specimens seemed to be practically identical. Many American museums would be only too happy to exchange North American specimens for the handiwork of the Vikings, and a better international feeling could not fail to result.

Many other suggestions of equal merit were put into definite form; and, it is to be hoped, will be acted upon soon.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

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"Wayside Church": From a Block Print by Lloyd C. Foltz

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Little River

A river is a pretty thing,
A wilful thing, a playful thing!
A soft, green ribbon where it sleeps;
A scherzo, through its pebbly steeps;
A kitten, where it curls and creeps.
A playful, wilful, zestful thing;
A pretty, songful, restful thing.
A river!

—MARGARET LAURIE SEAMAN, in "Roots of Understanding." (Dallas, Texas: The Kaleidograph Press.)

Over the Black Mountain to Carcassonne

I wonder if many travelers come to Carcassonne by the Black Mountain route! It has a waywardness and a charm all its own. It is full of swift changes, of ups and downs, if the expression may be permitted; for if you come from Arles, as we did, you cross first the fertile plain of Provence, then climb to the top of the mountain range and, coming down to the low lands once more, are at last within sight of your objective. It is for that first view of Carcassonne that it is, apart from its own wild beauty, worth climbing over the Black Mountain.

Everywhere in the fertile plain are vines and olive trees—mile after mile of flat, richly cultivated land. In March when we sped over it, during the whole of a morning, bright with gleams of sunshine under a clear, pale sky, it was, except for the warm tone of the soil, just a little monotonous. Our way led us to St. Gilles, with its troubled history, and its church famous for the wonderful carving on its façade by Brunus. From St. Gilles to Lunel, Vendargues, and Montpellier near the sea. Thence by Genac to Lodève and Lunas. Does the remembrance of these places lie only in a string of musical names, like the notes in some Old-World melody? Not so. I carry with me, like tiny vignettes etched on the tablet of memory, the picture of an old arch here, a bridge over some gently flowing river there, and in more than one town the impressive structure of a fine old church. Not only these, but often a friendly nod from someone toiling in the fields, an arm waved to direct us, a greeting shouted as we sped onward. Provence owns warm hearts, as well as a fruitful soil. But might we linger, when the early spring days were so quick to close into darkness? We, who were going over the Black Mountain to Carcassonne? The very thought held the magic of adventure!

We left the pretty little township of Lunas, and began to climb steadily. Through rocky gorges, fringed with evergreens, we came to Bedarieux, St. Pons and Labastide. And then, after all our persevering climb, down we must come into the plain once more. It seemed as though we had come over an outlying spur of the range; and now we must ascend afresh. Up and up once more, and we found ourselves in lovely, wild country, with tumbled rocks, and evergreen shrubs like dark shadows on the steep hillsides. Darker, indeed, than shadows they seemed; for, as we came out onto the top of the pass, and looked down into the warm and springlike valley that we had left such a short while since, we were suddenly back into winter. Snow lay deep around us; the trees were dark sentinels, flinging off their weight of sparkling crystals, with a hushed, softly swishing sound. The March wind blew keen across the mountains; it was wonderful to be in the midst of this shining whiteness on the summit of the pass!

There is something which makes the heart beat faster, the breath quicken, when you come to the top of an unknown peak, to pause a moment with a sense of victory won, ere you plunge downward, into the heart of unknown country, into the mystery of a strange ravine, the gateway to unfolding beauty, to undiscovered treasures. All this we felt as the road dipped before us. We could see only a little way ahead, for the road twisted and turned; and so, for safety, progress must be cautious. There were hairpin bends, there were immensely steep gradients. Overhanging trees dimmed the light; it seemed as though already the late afternoon had closed in to night, but it was only the narrowness of the ravine, its depth, the foliage of fir and ilex; the sides of the chasm rising like gigantic walls on either hand. Down and down we zigzagged heedfully. It seemed as though the ravine would never end, as if the valley would never open out into the plain, as though we should never come to Carcassonne.

Quite suddenly we came to the little town of Citou, and again to Caunes, to find that we had indeed reached the mouth of that mysterious, endless ravine. Quite suddenly we came out into the plain; and there at last we saw, misty as the towers of a dream, in the far distance, gradually becoming more distinct and real, rising majestically out of the plain, the Cité of Carcassonne with its fifty-two turrets, a clustered city of towers and frowning walls! It was like something in a fairy tale, or in an ancient romance. You rubbed your eyes and wondered if it could be true. After the shadows of the gorge, the plain seemed to be flooded with mysterious, softly diffused light. There was a faint, chilly mist lying on the low, level country, dimming a sunset of a tender glow and radiance. Above the mist wreaths against the rose-colored sky, something vast, high, cloudy gray, but deeper, and stronger than mist or cloud, something that rose grandly in a huge mass, and yet with delicately pointed spires and towers—Carcassonne! We had come to it at last in the twilight. It stood there, a castle of shadows, its imposing height soaring up against the evening sky, faintly tinted with rose and gold. And though one might come to it a hundred times, though one might see it near at hand, this castle of our dreams; climb its towers, study its beautiful church and read its enthralling history; no picture we could carry away of its wonder and beauty could ever rival this first vision of misty towers in the sunset, across the wide plain, as we came down from the dark passes of the Black Mountain to Carcassonne.

F. M. R.

February Dusk

The roofs held frost the north side
The long cold day—
The ground was brittle underfoot,
And clouds lowered gray.
The plumes of chimney smoke are spread
Over roofs and walls.
Now, this peace of beauty comes
When quiet snow falls.

HELEN MARING.

ANYTHING from the open plain to forested mountain slopes and rugged peaks appeals to Lloyd C. Foltz as material for that "next print," which "until it is printed," he declares, "is always the best of all." Mr. Foltz does not often sketch directly from his subject, but prefers, after having absorbed as much of a subject as possible through frequent and intense observation, to compose and draw his sketch totally from memory.

"Some of my prints," he said, "are imaginary (so called). However, imagination seems to be only the assimilation of many memories. A picture drawn from imagination is, therefore, a composite representation of several things which were at some time seen or experienced wholly or in part. For this reason, few if any of my subjects would be recognized by one familiar with the scene, yet (it is hoped) they might seem familiar to anyone. This process of filtering through the memory will, I think, strip any subject of non-essential details and add to it something of the personality of the artist."

It is not because of any aversion to the wood-block that Mr. Foltz uses linoleum. He explained: "I chanced to start with linoleum and have found it satisfactory." As for subject matter, he is interested in people, but feels that he cannot draw the human figure to his own satisfaction. For that reason, he strives to make them live within the villages of mountain and plain, suggesting their presence without actually depicting them.

"Wayside Church" is shown at the sixth annual exhibition of contemporary block prints, now in progress at Wichita, Kansas. Mr. Foltz is a member of the Wichita Artist Guild and of the Prairie Print Makers. He has been represented in print exhibitions throughout the United States. His "Mountain Village" was awarded the bronze medal in 1931 at the Midwestern Artists' Exhibition in Kansas City. "Snowbound Lakes" was included in a group of one hundred prints, assembled by the American Federation of Arts, to be sent to Rome and Florence.

Mr. Foltz has found etching an enjoyable and fascinating medium, but he gives his attention chiefly to block printing. In this more sturdy medium, he succeeds in securing some of the fineness and delicacy of the etched line, as well as distinct decorative qualities.

Shendon Water

(Ireland)

I will go back again to the wood by Shendon Water
And watch a nuthatch rocking and a loping fawn hare pass
While the dark dulls leisurely, leisurely, over the chilling sunset,
And over the dun deep clearness of ripples, and down the grass;

I'll set my back to a willow and feel the twilight dampen,
And know that I need not ever go anywhere else again,
And stare till the silver plaque of the full moon stealthily pushes
Up past a black tree's flatness that edges the empty plain;

I'll feel in my ears the silence sinking for miles around me,
And nothing to touch or need me, nothing to feel or be
But the cool incurious timelessness of brown Shendon Water
Lapping away from my feet and the roots of the willow tree. . . .

—MARGARET WIDDEMER, in "The Road to Downderry." (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

ГОСПОДСТВО

Перевол с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

НАМ часто приходится слышать о каком-нибудь новом открытии, которое еще больше подчиняет окружающий нас материальный мир человеку. Ограничения времени и пространства быстро сводятся до минимума, благодаря воздухоплаванию и радио. И вот материя, теоретически сведенная к молекулам, атомам и электронам, скоро будет окончательно рассматриваться, по общераспространенному мнению естествоиспытателей, как нечто нереальное—как ничто. Все это относится к материальным вещам, которыми мы, повидимому, окружены.

Выражение "род человеческий" очень многозначительно, как на то указывает Mary Baker Eddy, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, на 528ой странице книги текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Она говорит: "Глядя на создания своего собственного сна и считая их подлинными и богоданными, Адам—иначе говоря—заблуждение,—дает им имена. Позднее он же будто-бы становится причиной создания женщины и тем самым—своего собственного рода, названного им родом человеческим—или своего рода человеком." Именно этому-то верованию, что жизнь зиждится в материи, "Господь Бог" и сказал: "Смертию умрешь." Не взирая на все открытия в области окружающей нас материи, люди продолжают считать жизнь смертной и будут в это верить, пока человеческая мысль не возвысится до полного понимания истины, провозглашенной в словах Ап. Павла к Коринфянам: "Как в Адаме все умирают, так в Христе все оживут."

Христос Иисус, давший страждущему человечеству обещанный путь избавления, путь отмеченный его словами и делами, сказал: «Небо и земля прейдут, но мои слова не прейдут." Христианская Наука основана на Библии, которая открыла нам Дух, Истину и Жизнь,—и особенности на словах и делах Учителя, переданных в точности и непреходящих. По отношению к своему труду, Mrs. Eddy говорит на стр. 126 "Science and Health": "Я не нашла ни в древних, ни в современных системах, ничего, на чем могла-бы основать свою собственную кроме учения нашего великого Учителя и его практических применений и кроме жизни пророков и апостолов. Библия была моим единственным авторитетом."

Господство над окружающей нас материей при помощи материальных средств, быстро приобретаемое людьми,—полезно; но оно не дает нам господства над ощущениями телесной жизни, которые и потерь еще существуют, как во времена Иова, сказавшего: "Человек рожденный женою, краткодневен и пресыщен печалями, . . . убегает как тень, и не останавливается." Однако, Иов в конце концов разрешил свою проблему так, как учит нас Христианская Наука: он перестал верить чувству жизни, отделенной от Бога, от добра, от Духа, и "облекся в нового человека," как говорится у Ап. Павла. О совершенном, духовном человеке Mrs. Eddy говорит (Science and Health стр. 475): "Человек есть идея, образ Любви; он—не телесный." Этот единственный и подлинный человек, образ и подобие Божие, совершенный и бессмертный, владычествует над всей землею; ибо отражая в себе всемогущий Разум, он имеет власть проявлять добро.

Иисус Христос, понимая Разум, Бога, имел возможность преодолевать ложные, так-называемые законы материальности, пользуясь вседесущим и всемогущим духовным законом, чтобы создавать те или другие условия, необходимые для проявления воли Божией на земле. Христианская Наука учит нас словом, законом, правилами, примером и духом, как подражать жизни и делам нашего великого Путеводца и достигать таким образом духовного господства и связи с нашей ежедневной жизнью здоровьем и обстоятельствами.

Следуя добросовестно учениям Христианской Науки, мы можем настолько подняться в нашем духовном сознании, чтобы ныне же и здесь же войти до некоторой степени, в "свободу славы детей Божиих," сбрасывая постепенно бремя ложного мышления, стремящегося свести нас к ужасным, нездоровым, убогим, грешным и печальным условиям, в избавлении от коих мир так нуждается.

Иисус указал нам "Путь"; его апостолы чудесно прошли этот путь и осветили его. В наш век Mrs. Eddy, благодаря своему открытию и истолкованию, так разработала и объяснила слова и дела нашего Учителя, что взаимоотношение между разумом, логикой, правилами, практикой и ея наглядными результатами стало до чрезвычайности убедительным для тех, кто серьезно изучает книгу текста Христианской Науки, с чувством глубокой благодарности к Mrs. Eddy. Занимаясь изучением этой Науки, много тысяч людей открыли, что погружаясь в духовное, где жизнь гармонична, они освобождаются от физических немощей.

Применяя на практике по мере нашего разумения учение Христианской Науки, мы вскоре открываем, что любящий Отец работает вместе с нами. Мы познаем благодатную истину слов Павла: "Бог один и тот же, производящий все во всех." Обращаясь постоянно с радостной и полной доверия молитвой к Богу, к Божественной Любви, мы насыщаемся той духовной пищей, которая удовлетворяет человеческую нужду.

Когда мы ищем только одного духовного блага, царства небесного, которое, по словам Иисуса, "внутри нас,"—"все остальное приложится." Так мы достигаем духовного господства, того господства, которое столь совершенно было проявлено Учителем в силу его слов: «Отец не оставил Меня одного, ибо Я всегда делаю то, что Ему угодно."

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

Richard Jefferies' Words

He enjoyed, simply and passionately, his own life and the life of others, and in his books that enjoyment survives, and their sincerity and variety keep, and will keep, them alive; for akin to, and part of, his gift of love was his power of using words. Nothing is more mysterious than this power, along with the kindred powers of artist and musician. . . . Lighter than gossamer, words can entangle and hold fast all that is loveliest, and strongest, and fleetest, and most enduring. . . .

Jefferies' words, it has been well said, are like a glassy covering of the things described. But they are often more than that: the things are forgotten, and it is an aspect of them, a recreation of them, a finer development of them, which endures in the written words. These words call no attention to themselves. There is not an uncommon word, nor a word in an uncommon sense, all through Jefferies' books. There are styles which are noticeable for their very lucidity and naturalness; Jefferies is not noticeable even to this extent. There are styles more majestic, more persuasive, more bewildering, but none which so rapidly convinces the reader of its source in the heart of one of the sincerest of men. Sometimes it is slipshod—in sound often so, for he had not a fine ear. It comes right, as a rule, by force of true vision and sincerity. On a moving subject, and amidst friends, he would speak much as he wrote. He did not make great phrases, and hardly any single sentence would prove him a master. He could argue, describe visible things and states of mind; he could be intimate, persuasive, and picturesque. No one quoted so rarely as he. He drew many sides of indoor and outdoor rustic life, human and animal, moving and at rest, and in his words these things retain their pure rusticity.—EDWARD THOMAS, in "Richard Jefferies, His Life and Work." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Dominion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FREQUENTLY we hear of some fresh discovery which brings material conditions still more under the control of mankind. The limitations of time and space are rapidly being minimized by aircraft and radio; and matter, reduced in theory to molecules, atoms, and electrons, according to the current opinion of natural scientists, will eventually be seen to be unreal—nothing. All this applies to the material things by which we are apparently surrounded.

The term "mankind" is a significant one, as indicated by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 528 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she says: "Beholding the creations of his own dream and calling them real and God-given, Adam—*alias* error—gives them names. Afterwards he is supposed to become the basis of the creation of woman and of his own kind, calling them *mankind*,—that is, a kind of man." It was to the belief of life in matter that "the Lord God" said, "Thou shalt surely die." In spite of all the discoveries regarding material surroundings, mankind has continued to believe in life as mortal, and will continue to do so until human thought rises into a full understanding of the truth set forth in Paul's words to the Corinthians, "For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive."

Christ Jesus, bringing to suffering humanity the promised way of deliverance marked out by his words and works, said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." It is upon the Bible, revealing Spirit, Truth, Life, and particularly upon the Master's words and works, faithfully recorded, and enduring, that Christian Science is founded. Concerning her work Mrs. Eddy observes on page 126 of Science and Health: "I have found nothing in ancient or in modern systems on which to found my own, except the teachings and demonstrations of our great Master and the lives of prophets and apostles. The Bible has been my only authority."

The mastery which men are rapidly acquiring over their material surroundings by material means is useful; but it does not offer dominion over the corporeal sense of life in matter, the false sense which continues exactly as in the time of Job, who stated: "Man that is born of a woman is of few days, and full of trouble. . . . He fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not." Yet Job ultimately made the demonstration which we are learning to make in Christian Science—the relinquishment of trust or belief in a sense of existence apart from God, good, Spirit, and the putting on of "the new man," spoken of by the Apostle Paul. Of the perfect, spiritual man Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 475), "Man is idea, the image, of Love; he is not physique." This real and only man, God's image and likeness, perfect and immortal, has dominion over all the earth; for by reflecting omnipotent Mind he has power to manifest good.

Jesus the Christ, understanding Mind, God, was enabled to overcome the false so-called laws of materiality, utilizing ever present and all-powerful spiritual law to promote whatever conditions were needed to make manifest God's will upon earth. Christian Science shows us by letter, law, precept, example, and spirit how to emulate the life and works of our great Way-shower, thus obtaining spiritual dominion in connection with our own daily lives, health, and circumstances.

By following faithfully the teachings of Christian Science we can so rise in spiritual consciousness as to enter, here and now, into a measure of "the glorious liberty of the children of God," shaking off, as we go, the burdens of wrong thinking that claim to lead us into those fearful, sick, impoverished, sinful, and sorrowful conditions from which the world so much needs to be freed.

Jesus showed us "the way," and his apostles wonderfully lived and illumined it; and in our age Mrs. Eddy, through her discovery and elucidation, has so elaborated and explained the words and works of our Master that the correlation of reason, logic, precept, practice, and demonstration becomes overwhelmingly convincing to earnest students of the Christian Science textbook, who feel the profoundest gratitude to her; and in pursuing the study of this Science many thousands have found that in their absorption in the things of Spirit, in which existence is harmonious, they are freed from physical disabilities.

In putting into practice to the best of our ability the teachings of Christian Science, we soon discover that a loving Father is working with us. We learn the gracious truth of those words of Paul, "It is the same God which worketh all in all." Turning continually in joyful and trustful prayer to God, divine Love, we are fed with that spiritual food which supplies the human need.

As we seek always and only spiritual good, the kingdom of heaven, which, as Jesus said, is within us, "all these things" will be added. Thus we obtain the spiritual dominion, such as the Master perfectly demonstrated because, as he said, "the Father hath not left me alone; for I do always those things that please him."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Elizabeth's Secret Power

Elizabeth had studied history. It flattered her to be told that she was more like her father than Mary. When she overheard one of the crowd in Cheapside say, "Remember old King Henry theyght," she smiled. Henry VIII, still a great name in the country, had been popular with the common people. She was, in a measure, Henry's first real successor: Edward was king only in name: Mary had governed the country in the interests of Rome and Spain. But Henry was a warning as well as an example. Too ready to lend himself as an ally in the quarrels between foreign Powers, an ally to be trapped and tricked in his turn, he had not given the country peace. His finance was bad: the currency was debased, and, in his need for frequent subsidies, he had allowed his ministers to grind the face of the poor. . . . Elizabeth, with a filial lack of humour, once maintained that she was at liberty to marry a subject if she chose, as her father had done so several times. She said little of her mother, and never attempted to remove the stain upon her good name, but she bestowed office and honours on her mother's relatives. The Boleyns had come of thrifty merchant stock, and it was from them that Elizabeth inherited her business instincts: her middle-class blood made her "mere English" in more senses than one. She was an aristocrat as well, and from the White Rose, her grandmother, the lovely Lady Bessy, with her long yellow hair, whose girlhood had been as perilous as her own, she had inherited her love of pageantry. But above all she was a Tudor: if her manners were her father's, her mind had much in common with her grandfather. There was a feminine cast about Henry VII's character: he had strong intuitions, but they only visited him at the eleventh hour. . . .

Her power lay not in feminine charm, but in the magic of a compelling personality, *l'esprit d'incantation*, as a Frenchman described it, while Philip's ambassador wrote: "She seems to me incomparably more feared than her sister, and gives her orders and has her way as absolutely as her father did." He told Philip, too, that "She is very much wedded to the people and thinks as they do." He tried to get her to admit that she owed her crown to Philip, but she said that it was the gift of her people alone. Here lay the secret of Elizabeth's power: throughout her reign she could and did boast that she had always kept the love of her people. She gave a new emotional meaning to the old legal phrase *Nus et nostre poeple*. Individually they might be her subjects or her servants, but she endowed them with a collective existence, which owed something, perhaps, to the *Populus Romanus* of her readings with Ascham.—MONA WILSON, in "Queen Elizabeth." (New York: Appleton.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1933

FRESH SELLING BREAKS OUT IN ACTIVE STOCKS

Leaders Forced Downward With Substantial Price Losses

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—A further backwash of selling today followed yesterday's wave of liquidation in the stock market, but pressure subsided after the first hour.

By early afternoon, the list was inclined to recover a little in spots, but rallies were mostly limited to fractions. Price cutting in various industries, appearing in automobile tires today, and dividend uncertainties, were depressing influences. An isolated bullish demonstration appeared in the gold mining issues, however.

Selling again dried up in the late trading. Morning losses of fractions to 2 points were extended in some issues.

Shares off about 2 included Case, du Pont, United Aircraft, Santa Fé and Eastman Kodak.

Losses of a point or two occurred in New York Central, Westinghouse, Union Pacific, Consolidated Gas, Sears Roebuck, Chrysler and Western Union.

American Telephone broke par for a loss of 2 points, but recovered partially. Homestake was up more than 5 points.

Sales approximated 1,200,000 shares.

The bullish flurry in the gold mining issues was evidently a repercussion of demonstrations in this group in British and Canadan markets. The South African mining shares recently boomed when South Africa departed from the gold standard, and the sag in the Canadian dollar has increased the premium received for the yellow metal by the Dominion producers.

Electric Power Project

Wall Street was keenly interested in the huge reclamation project suggested by President-Elect Roosevelt for the South. While official comment was withheld, bankers privately expressed various views. Electric power interests expressed unqualified disapproval of the public power development project, asserting that there is already excess generating capacity in the South. One prominent banker said such a project could not develop rapidly, but that it would serve a useful purpose in diverting public attention toward returning to the land.

The electric power issues were again soft in spots, although somewhat steadier than they have been in recent sessions. United Aircraft was sold on news that the Senate had disapproved the $19,000,000 air mail subsidy. American Telephone was again affected by continued losses of stations, although at a less rapid rate than last summer, and the approach of the dividend meeting, slated for Feb. 15. General Motors, and du Pont, which has a large interest in it, reflected uncertainty over the dividend meeting Monday, although Wall Street has been inclined to look for a regular 25 cent payment.

Selling in Standard of New Jersey was a continuation of the movement started by omission of the extra dividend yesterday. Several oil companies which make interim reports showed improvement in the first three quarters of 1932, but Standard of New Jersey reports only annually.

Bond Prices Decline

Conflicting influences, both domestic and foreign, impeded progress in the bond market today, and prices generally turned downward after various rallying flurries.

The rail group especially developed a number of soft spots. Scattered reports from leading roads indicated a rather sharp decline in freight car loadings for the week ended Jan. 28.

Carrier liens were not optimistically inclined. Losses of fractions to a point or more were suffered by issues of Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, Chesapeake Corporation, Chicago & North Western, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Southern, Erie, Union Pacific and others.

In utilities, small declines were registered by bonds of American Telephone, Cincinnati Gas, Consolidated Gas, Columbia Gas, Kansas Gas, Pacific Gas and Utilities Power & Light. Issues of Postal Telegraph, Western Union and International Telephone were heavy. Most of the industrials followed a narrow range, and some of the moving picture company loans improved. Pathe Exchange 7s recovered more than 3 points at one time and United States Rubber 5s were off 2.

German obligations attempted a recovery, but the uncertainties surrounding the new Hitler régime and the election on March 5, were too much for them, and they reacted a point or more. Some of the South Americans advanced, as did Italian 7s. The Australians and Japanese eased. Canadian bonds were hesitant as a result of recent talk of depreciating the Dominion's dollar exchange. The Canadian dollar, however, showed an improved tone following its recent severe recessions.

United States Government securities were firm but quiet. Some of the Treasurys stepped up half a point or more.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Feb 2	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .66½	$ .66⅞	$ .75⅛
Corn, 2 yellow	.39⅞	.40⅛	.51
Oats, 2 white	.26½	.26¾	.37
Flour	3.65	3.70	4.55
Beef, family	11.50	11.50	17.00
Pork	14.25	14.50	17.50
Lard	.0455	.0470	.0520
Cotton, mid Up	.0590	.0625	.0660
Zinc	.0290	.0300	.0282
Iron	13.34	13.34	15.64
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	27.00
Copper	.05	.05	.0675
Tin	.2325	.2312	.2190
Rubber	.02⅞	.03⅛	.0410
Sugar	.0390	.0390	.0415
Lead	.0285	.0285	.0375
Print cloths	.02⅛	.02⅛	.03⅜

PEPPERELL INCREASES SALES

In the last six months of 1932—the first half of its fiscal year—Pepperell Manufacturing Company sold $8,358,000 worth of goods, an increase of 2.9 per cent over $8,093,000 in the last six months of 1931. In view of the lower level of prices, the increase in pounds was much greater than that in dollars, and is estimated to have been at least 25 per cent.

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	1932 Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 1
8⅝	4½		Adams Express	1100	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
10⅛	8		Addressograph	100	7⅜	7¾	7¾	8
10½	9¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
84⅛	58⅝	.3	Air Reduction	700	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
11⅜	11¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1100	57½	56⅝	57	58
3⅜	1		Alleghany Corp	1400	13⅛	12	12	12
3⅝	1⅝		Allegh pf ww xxx	700	1¾	1½	1½	1½
121½	118⅞	6	Allied Chem	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8	6¾	7	Allied Chem pf	9400	83¼	81	82¼	83⅜
6⅞	6⅝		Allis Chalmers	400	121	121	121	121½
22	20	2	Amal Leather pf	1200	7⅜	6⅞	7	7⅜
20⅛	9¼		Amerada	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12½	10⅞		Am Ag Ch Del	100	20½	20⅞	20⅞	20¼
12	10	.60	Am Bank Note	400	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅝
82¾	54	4	Am Brake S&F	300	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
128¾	121½	7	Am Can	600	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
8	6¼		Am Can pf	8100	59	57⅛	58⅛	59¼
7⅝	7⅜		Am Car & Fdry	400	128	127	127	
40	36¼	3†	Am Chain pf	100	7⅜	7⅜	7	7
3	2½		Am Chicle	400	40	38½	38	38½
22⅜	19⅛		Am Colortype	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
8⅛	6¼		Am Com Alcohol	700	30	29	29	29
14	9⅝		Am & For Pow	1700	6¼	6	6	6¼
9¾	6⅜		Am & For Pow vf	400	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅜
4⅛	4⅛	1	Am & For Pow 2pf	400	7¼	7	7	
3¼	2		Am Hawaiian	200	5	5	5	5
6⅛	4⅛		Am Hide & L	400	3	2¾	2¾	3¼
8⅜	6⅜		Am Ice	400	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
8¼	5½		Am International	1100	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
23¼	17⅜		Am Locomotive	2100	7⅜	6⅞	7	6⅞
20	17	1½	Am Loco pf	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
9¼	7⅛		Am News	40	29	23	27	
24½	19	3	Am Power & Lt	1100	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛	6⅜
21½	18½	2¾	Am P&L 6% pf	400	18½	18½	18½	19
7⅝	5⅛		Am P&L 5% pf	400	15½	15½	15½	15¾
91	91	7	AmRadiator	2100	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6½
10⅜	7⅜		Am Radiator pf	100	91	91	91	
1⅜	1¼		Am Rolling Mill	700	8½	8⅛	8¼	8¼
14⅝	12		Am Seating	200	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
7⅞	5¾		Am Smelt & Ref	1100	12¾	12¼	12⅜	12⅝
56	48	7	Am Steel Fdries	700	6½	6	6	6⅜
35¼	31½	2½†	Am SteelF pf	10	48	48	48	
27½	21½	2	Am Stores	100	34⅛	24½	34½	34
82	81	7	Am Sugar Ref	400	25	24½	24½	26
109⅞	99¾	9	Am Sug Ref pf	100	81	81	81	
18⅞	13		Am Tel & Tel	11100	101¼	98¾	100¾	101¾
19½	15¾	1	Am Type F pf	100	16	16	16	16
16⅜	13⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	700	15⅜	15½	15⅝	15¾
5¾	4		Am Woolen	400	13¾	13½	13⅝	14
26⅝	23⅛		Am Woolen pf	400	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	5
3¼	2¾		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	24½	24½	24½	25¾
6¾	7		Anaconda Cop	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	4⅜		Anaconda Wire	3100	7	7	7⅛	7⅜
10¼	9	.60	Anchor Cap	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
49¼	41	7	Armour Del pf	400	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	10
1⅜	1⅜		Armour Ill A	100	47	47	47	49
1¼	⅞		Armour Ill B	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
11½	7½		Armour Ill pf	400	8	7⅞	7⅞	1
5¼	4		Asso Dry Goods	100	8	8	8	8
23	21¼		Asso Dry G 1pf	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
46⅛	39		Atchison T&SF	200	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
65⅝	59⅞	5	Atchison pf	8100	44¼	42½	43⅝	45
23¾	17¼		Atl Coast Line	400	66	65	65	66
17¼	15⅜	1	Atl Refining	400	21½	19½	19⅝	22
12	9⅞		Atlas Powder	1100	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15½
66	61	6	Atlas Powder pf	400	10½	10¼	10¼	10⅞
56½	45	4†	Auburn Auto	10	63	63	63	
⅞	⅞		Austin Nichols	6300	42½	40½	41	42¾
7¾	6½		Aviation Corp Del	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
14	14	1	Austin Nichols A	10	14	14	14	

—B—

6¼	4½		Baldwin Loco	100	5½	5½	5⅝	5⅝
15⅜	11		Baldwin Loco pf	10	13	12⅝	12⅞	13½
11⅛	8⅜		Balt & Ohio	2400	10¾	10¼	10½	10⅜
14	10½		Balt & Ohio pf	1400	13½	12½	12¾	13⅜
73	72	6½	Bamberger pf	20	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73½
26¾	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	200	25½	25½	25¼	25⅝
4¼	3½		Barnsdall A	400	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
12	9½		Beatrice Cream	100	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝
62½	56	7	Beatrice Cr pf	400	94½	93	93½	95
4⅝	3⅞		Beldding Hem	100	50	50	50	50½
65½	63½	4.09	Belg Nat Rys pf	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
11⅛	9⅝		Bendix Aviation	200	63¾	63½	63½	
16⅞	14		Best & Co	2700	9¼	9	9	9¼
33½	28		Bethlehem Steel	1400	14	13¼	13⅜	13⅝
9	7½		Beth Steel pf	400	30	30	30	30
14¾	12¾		Bigelow Sanford	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
55	15	4	Bohn Alum & Br	700	12¾	12½	12⅝	12⅝
26⅜	19⅜	1.60	Bon Ami A	100	54¾	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
9¾	8⅜		Borden	3100	21⅞	20⅜	21	21
9½	8½		Borg Warner	600	8	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
5½	3¾		Boston & Maine	100	9½	9½	9½	
30⅝	25½		Briggs Mfg	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
78	70	6	Brooklyn Man T	4400	30¼	27⅝	30⅛	28⅝
4¼	4½		Brooklyn M T pf	1200	78½	77¼	78½	78¾
82	77¼	5	Brooklyn Queens	200	4½	4½	4½	
3	3		Brooklyn Un Gas	400	75¼	74	74	77½
2¼	1⅝		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
1⅜	1⅜		Budd Wheel	400	2¼	2	2⅛	2⅛
7⅞	7	40	Bulova Watch	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3⅞	2¾		Burroughs Add	700	7¾	7	7⅜	7⅝
9¼	7		Bush Terminal	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
23½	15	7	Bush Term deb	2000	6½	6	6⅛	6¼
⅞	⅞		Bush T Bldgs pf	100	15	15	15	15¼
1⅛	1⅛		Butte Cop & Z	200	¾	¾	¾	
15	12¾		Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
			Byers	400	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11⅞

—C—

10¾	8¾		Calif Packing	500	9½	9	9	9
3	2¼		Calumet & Hecla	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10⅜	8¾	1	Canada Dry	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
14⅜	10½		Canadian Pacific	11500	10⅞	10½	10¾	11
15½	14	1	Cannon Mills	50	39⅜	39	39	40
60	50⅜	7	Case Thresh	18500	44	41¾	42½	44⅛
9½	6⅞	.50	Case Thresh pf	100	52¼	52½	53½	53
9	7		Caterpillar Trac	200	7	6¾	6¾	7
17	14	1½	Celanese Corp	300	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
3⅜	2⅜		Central Aguirre	500	16¼	16¼	16¼	16
8⅝	5⅛		Century Ribbon	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	
1¼	1		Cerro de Pasco	200	7½	7½	7⅝	7
26⅝	23⅛		Certain-Teed	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
20⅞	17¾		Certain-Teed pf	200	5	5	5	
17½	14⅞	2	Checker Cab Mfg	200	19½	19½	19½	
30	26¼	2½	Chesapeake Corp	13500	18½	17½	18½	18⅜
3	2¼		Ches & Ohio	18500	29	28	28¾	29⅛
8⅝	6¾		Chi & Gt West	500	2¾	2¼	2⅜	2½
2⅜	1⅜		Chi & Gt W pf	700	7	6¼	6¼	7½
3½	2½		Chi Mil & St P	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6¼	3⅝		Chi Mil & St P pf	100	2½	2½	2½	
5⅝	2¾		Chi N western	1600	4½	4¼	4½	2⅝
5⅝	3⅜		Chi Pneu Tool	200	3	3	3	3
7½	5¼		Chi Rock Isl & P	500	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
8½	5½		Chi RI&P 6%	200	6	6	6	6
7	6		Chi RI&P 7%	100	6½	6	6½	6½
4	3½		Chickasha Cot O	100	6¼	6¼	6½	7½
17¼	12	1	Childs Company	300	3½	3½	3½	
⅝	⅜		Chrysler	12000	12⅞	12	12⅛	13½
2	1½		City Stores	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	
11	10	1	City Stores A	50	2	2	2	
6	4¾		Cluett Peabody	200	11	11	11	
19	14		Comm Credit	200	5½	5½	5½	
17¾	13¼	1	Colo & So 1pf	20	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
77⅝	69¾	6	Columbia Gas	12500	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜
10⅝	9½		Columbia G pf A	200	70¾	70¾	70¾	73
35⅜	27¼	2	Columbia Pic vtc	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	
19½	14⅛	1¾	Columbian Carb	3000	32	29⅝	30¼	32½
74¾	72⅝	6½	Comm Cr 7% pf	80	19½	19¼	19¼	
25	18½	2	Comm Cred 1pf	20	73	73	73	73
111⅜	104	6½	Comm Inv Tr	1000	24	23	23¼	23¼
97½	84	6	Comm I Tr cv 6½%	500	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜	111⅜
50	38	.60	Comm I Tr cv pf	1000	97½	96	96	
2⅞	2¼		Comm Solvents	10000	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	
8⅝	7⅜	.60	Comwith &S 6pf	300	38	38	38	
4¼	3⅜		Comwith & So	3800	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
63¼	57⅜	4	Conn Edison Hem	300	75⅜	74¼	74¼	
99	97	5	Consol Gas	1000	10	9¾	10	
5½	4	½	Consol Gas pf	14500	55⅜	53⅞	54	
5⅞	5⅛		Consol Laundries	500	97½	97	97	
40⅝	36¼	4	Consol Oil	200	8	7⅞	7⅞	
42½	38½	2	Cont Can	3600	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
17¼	14⅞	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	39	29¾	39	
2¾	1¾		Cont Motors	500	40	39¼	39½	
6¼	5½		Cont Oil	900	16¼	15⅞	16	
56¾	52¼	3	Corn Products	300	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
145¾	136½	7	Corn Prod pf	800	5⅝	5½	5½	
4¼	3⅞		Coty	2000	54⅜	53¾	54	
28⅞	24⅞	21	Cream of Wheat	100	140½	140	140	
19	16		Crown Cork & S	1800	3⅝	3½	3½	
27	25¼	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	27¾	27	27	
24	17½		Crucible Steel pf	200	16	16	16	
⅞	⅞		Cuba Co	100	25¼	25¼	25½	
2	1⅜		Cuban Am Sug	40	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
15	10		Cuban Am S pf	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
48⅝	39⅞	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	1½	1½	1½	
2½	1⅞		Curtis-Wright	20	12½	12½	12½	13
3⅞	2⅞		Curtis-Wright A	40	40	40	40	40
8½	4¼		Cutler Hammer	800	3⅛	3	3⅛	
				500	6¼	5¾	5¾	3¼

—D—

4⅞	3½		Davison Chem	200	3⅝	3½	3½	
5	3⅛	.60	Davega St	400	5	4⅞	4⅞	4
58¼	45	6	Del & Hudson	15000	51¾	49¾	50⅝	51⅜
71½	20½		Del Lack & W	14500	25⅜	23⅜	24½	25⅜
19½	67	6	Detroit Edison	800	69½	67½	67½	69
28	18¼	1	Diamond Match	600	18¾	18¼	18¼	18¾
16¾	13⅛	1	Diamond Match	600	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	18¼
14½	12⅛	1†	Dome Mines	600	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	18¼
155⅜	14	1.50†	Dominion Stores	8500	14½	13½	14⅜	13⅜
13¾	10½	.75	Douglas A	600	15	14	15	14½
8	7⅛		Dresser A	1000	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	12
3½	2½		Dresser B	800	7½	7½	7½	8
41½	35⅛	2	du Pont de Nem	14300	37¼	35½	35¾	37⅜
106	102¾	6	du Pont deb	800	103¼	103	103	103½
12	12	1	Duplan Silk	100	12	12	12	
102	100	5	Duquesne Lt pf	26	102	101¾	101¾	

—E—

61⅜	54	3	Eastman Kodak	2000	57	55⅛	55⅜	58
1	⅝		Eaton Axle & Sp	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
20⅞	17⅜	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1000	18¼	17⅞	18	
88	86½	7	Elec Auto-L pf	80	88	88	88	
1¾	1½		Elec & Mus Ind	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅞	5½		Elec Pow & Lt	4300	6	5½	5¾	
20½	15	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	800	15½	15	15¼	
18¾	12¾	2	El Pw&L 6% pf	500	13	12¾	12¾	
25½	23⅝	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	24⅝	24¼	24¼	
31	29½	3	Endicott Johnson	200	32	29⅝	30¼	
9½	6¾		Engineers Pub S	80	19½	19¼	19¼	
6½	5		Erie RR	100	7	7	7	
7¾	5⅝		Erie RR 1pf	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5¼	4⅛		Erie RR 2pf	2800	6½	6¼	6¼	
4⅞	4½	2e	Eureka Vacuum	600	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
				200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞

—F—

			Fed Motor Tr	100	1½	1½	1½	
18⅜	15⅞	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	600	16⅞	16½	16½	17¼
14⅜	12	1	Firestone T&R	400	12¾	12	12	12⅜
63⅜	60⅜	6	Firesto T&R pf A	100	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	
56	51¾	2½	First Nat Stores	200	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51¾
10⅛	8		Foster-Wheeler	400	8	8	8	
02⅛	18½	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	400	19	18¾	18¾	
16	12	7	Fox Film A	600	1¾	1¾	1¾	
26⅜	22½	2	Franklin Sim pf	40	14½	13⅞	13⅞	
11⅛	9		Freeport Texas	1200	23¼	22½	22½	23½
			Fuller pr pf	10	10	10	10	

—G—

4	3		Gen Am Inv	200	3	3	3	
19¾	16⅜	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1400	17⅜	17⅜	17½	18
7⅞	6⅜		Gen Asphalt	400	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
14⅜	13	2	Gen Bronze	900	13½	13	13	13½
3¼	2½		Gen Cable pf	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	
10	8		Gen Electric	1000	9	9	9	9⅛
18⅜	13⅞	.50	Gen Elec Sp	18400	14½	13⅞	14	14⅜
27⅞	23¼	2	Gen Foods	600	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1½	1		Gen Gas & E A	2800	24	23¼	23¾	23⅞
9¼	7½	6c	Gen G & E cv pf	5300	1½	1¼	1¼	1⅜
12	10¼	7c	Gen G&E 7% A	100	8	8	8	7½
16⅜	13⅜	8c	Gen G&E 8% A	10	13	13	13	
14½	12⅜	1	Gen Mills	30	13	13	13	13
26⅝	23⅛	.80	Gen Motors	200	40¼	39¾	40	40⅜
3¼	2¾		Gen Motors pf	400	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	5
6¾	7		Gen Motors	16500	13	12⅝	12½	13½
4⅝	4⅜		Gen Mot 5% pf	300	73¼	72¾	73¼	73½
3¾	2⅞		Gen Out Ad A	200	5½	5½	5½	
20⅞	13¼	1	Gen Pub Service	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
⅞	⅝		Gen Ry Signal	900	20½	19½	19⅝	19⅝
6¼	4		Gen Realty	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
20½	16¼	1	Gen Refractories	100	4	4	4	
56½	54	7	Gillette Saf Raz	3400	16⅜	15½	16⅜	16⅝
4⅞	3¾		Glidden ppf	40	54½	54	54	
16⅞	14	1.20	Gold Dust	100	4	4	4	17⅜
6¾	4⅞		Goodrich	700	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14½
18¾	13⅛		Goodyear	800	4⅞	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
45	32	7	Goodyear 1pf	3600	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	14⅛
13¾	12		Gotham Silk Hos	100	12	12	12	12¼

1932 Range High	1932 Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 1
2½	1¾		Graham Paige	300	1½	1½	1⅝	1⅝
6¼	5		Grand Union	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾
21¾	17½		Grant (WT)	300	16¼	15¾	16¼	16¼
11⅝	7⅝		Great Nor pf	1600	18⅛	17¼	17½	18½
7	6		Great Nor Ore	100	9⅝	9	9½	9½
8⅛	7		Great West Sug	100	6	6	6	
77⅛	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	400	8½	8½	8½	7⅞
1¼	1		Grigsby-Grunow	10	1⅞	77½	77½	
⅜	¼		Guantanamo Sug	500	1	1	1	1
12⅛	9		Gulf States Steel	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½

—H—

28⅞	26⅛	1¾	Hack W pf A	40	27½	27⅜	27½	
2¼	1⅝		Hahn Dept Sto	800	1¾	1½	1⅝	
14¼	11⅝		Hahn D S pf	300	12	11⅝	11⅝	12½
52	45½	7	Hall Printing	100	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
1⅜	1⅛		Hanna (MA) pf	30	52	51¾	51¾	
17½	11	1½	Hayes Body	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
95	87½		Hercules Powder	200	16	16	16	17
57¾	51½	5	Hercules Powd pf	2000	95	94½	94½	
80	77¼	5	Hershey Choc	300	82	81½	81½	82
7	3½		Hershey Choc pf	200	77½	77½	77½	
158	145	.9	Holland Furnace	400	7	7	7	
15⅜	12½		Homestake Min	1900	157	154	157	151
15⅜	14¾	2½	Houston Oil	300	13⅜	12½	12½	12⅜
5½	4¼		Houston Oil new	100

LITTLE CHANGE IN AUTOMOBILE CREDIT POLICY

Financing Companies Not to Alter Regulations—To Aid Debtors

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Credit finance companies which carry a large part of automobile installment paper say they are not considering any general modification of their contract requirements.

Officials of these concerns assert that the installment debtor, barring isolated cases, is not faced by the same conditions which affect farm and other property holders, and which have led to suspension of mortgage foreclosures and other concessions.

The companies, however, are willing to have it known that they are not indifferent or callous to the difficulties of individual debtors. The owner of an automobile bought on time who finds himself in temporary embarrassment because of a salary reduction or the loss of his job is dealt with as leniently as possible "consistent with south business principles," it was explained.

It was said that the drastic deflation and liquidation of installment accounts since 1929 removes the necessity for any general departure from the established collection terms. Automobiles bought before 1931 have been paid for, and the notes held by the larger credit companies on cars bought in the last two years make a small total as compared with the 1929 volume.

While it is impossible to obtain accurate figures on the amount of automobile paper outstanding, the finance companies assert that it has been reduced in each of the last three years in proportion to the progressive decline in sales of automobiles.

This trend is clearly illustrated by official figures showing that credit companies financed the sale of 3,553,393 new and used cars in 1929 as compared with 1,357,894 cars in 1932, and likewise by the drop in the average automobile installment note to $354 last year from $456 in 1929. The greater preponderance of demand for cars selling for less than $1000 has also tended to keep the volume of paper down.

MODERATE EARNINGS IN 1932 ARE SHOWN BY NATIONAL STEEL

National Steel Corporation reports earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, of $1,662,919 after all charges and federal taxes, equivalent to 77 cents a share on 2,156,832 no-par common shares outstanding, while similar earnings for the three months ending the same date were $354,045. These figures compare with net earnings of $4,443,323 for the previous year, or $2.06 a share, and of $668,713 for the corresponding 1931 quarter.

Cash on hand at the year-end closely approximated $6,200,000, a 65 per cent increase over holdings of $3,755,000 at the end of the preceding year. Ratio of current assets to current liabilities doubled, from 4.7 to 1 at the begging of the year to approximately 9.4 to 1 at the closing date.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch ...	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper ...	1¼	1¼	3¾@4
Bar silver ...	25⅝c	25⅞c	29½c
Time loans—			
60 to 120 days	½	½	3½@3¾
5 to 6 months.	½@¾	½@¾	3½@3¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅜@ ¼	⅜@ ¼	2⅛@2¾
60 days	⅜@ ¼	⅜@ ¼	2⅛@2¾
90 days	⅜@ ¼	⅜@ ¼	2⅛@2¾
4 months ...	⅜@ ⅜	½@ ⅝	3⅛@3
5 months ...	¾@ ⅝	¾@ ⅝	3⅜@3¼
6 months ...	¾@ ⅝	¾@ ⅝	3⅜@3¼

London Quotations

Call money ...	⅝%	⅝%	3½%
Short bills ...	1 1/16@ ¾	1 1/16@ ¾	4¾@5¼
3 mos bills ...	¾	¾	5 @5⅜
Bar gold	121s 3½d	121s 2½d	119s 5d
Bar silver ...	16⅞d	17d	19¼d

Boston Quotations

Call money ...	2%	2%	3½%
Com paper ...	2	2	3¼@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen ...	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	2½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco ..	3½	Prague	3½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	4
Athens	9	Sofia	8½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	4.38
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$3.39⅜	$3.39½	$4.8665
Cables	3.39½	3.39⅝	4.8665
France—franc ...	.0390½	.0390¼	.0392
Belgium—belga ...	.1391	.1391	.139
Italy—lira	.0511½	.0511	.0526
Germany—mark ..	.2378	.2377	.2381
Austria—schill'g ..	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown .	.0296⅜	.0296⅜	.0296
Denmark—krone ..	.1520	.1520	.268
Finland—finn'rk .	.0600	.0600	.0252
Greece—dr'chma .	.0600	.0600	.139
Holland—florin ...	.4020	.4020	.402
Hungary—pengo ..	.1745	.1745	.1749
Norway—krone ...	.1741	.1741	.268
Poland—zloty	.1118	.1118	.1122
Port'gal—escudo .	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu ..	.0600	.0600	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0820	.0819	.193
Sweden—krona	.1842	.1845	.268
Switz'land—franc .	.1934	.1934	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0138	.0138	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol .	.2212½	.2225	*
Shanghai—tael ...	.2850	.2865½	*
India—rupee	.2565	.2570	.3650
Japan—yen	.2106	.2112½	.4984
Java—florin	.4028	.4028	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso .	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol .	.3950	.3950	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol ...	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis ...	.0763	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0600	.0600	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9550	.9550	.9733
Peru—sol	.1775	.1775	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.4725	.4725	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar...	.8700	.8287½	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2960	.2960	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and pertael for Shanghai.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, Feb. 2 The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 2 per cent.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	87	85
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	33½	32
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	35½	35
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	11¼	10½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	76	75½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	33⅝	33¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	80¾	80½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	85¾	85¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104½	104½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	107¼	107¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106¼	106
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	104½	104½
Amer T&T 5s '65	104⅝	104⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107⅝	107⅞
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	42	41½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	96½	95¾
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	66	66
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	34	33
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	3½	3½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	77¾	77⅝
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73½	73
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	76	76
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	88⅜	88
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96	95½
Atch T&SF 4s '95	81⅝	81½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	93½	93
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	96½	96½
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	19½	19½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	75	75
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	52¼	52¼
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	40	40
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	103¼	103
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	86	85
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	75½	75½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	64	63½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	30¼	29
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	40	39¾
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	68	67
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	89¼	89
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	45⅞	45⅞
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	71	71
Bangor & Aroos 5s '43	94	94
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107	107
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	110¾	110
Ben Ind Loan 6s '48	88¼	88¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	93	91
Boston & Maine 5s '55	72½	73½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	73	73
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107	107
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106½	106½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf s '68	93½	93½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	86	86
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	111¼	111¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	103½	103½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	107	107
Buff Gen Elec 4½ sB '81	104¼	104¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	48	48
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	83	82¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	81¾	81¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	82	82
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	82½	81¾
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	83½	83½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	86¼	86¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	87	85⅞
Can North 4½s '35	97⅜	96¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	100	99½
Can North deb 7s '40	100½	100
Can Pacific deb 4s	59½	59¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	71⅞	71
Can Pacific 4½s '60	70¾	70¾
Can Pacific 5s '44	83	83
Cen District Tel 5s	106½	106¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	84⅝	84½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	60	59
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	96	96
Cen RR & Bk Co of Ga 5s '37	30¾	30
Ches Corp 5s '47	72	70⅝
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	92¾	92¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	101½	101¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	105¾	105¾
Ches & O 4½s B	92¼	92
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	40	40
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	89	89
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	92	92
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	93½	93
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	10¼	10¼
ChicagoG L & Coke 1st 5s '37	105⅞	105½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	36½	36
Chicago M&StP gen 3½s '89	43	43
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	44	44
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	49¾	49¾
Chicago M&StP gen 4¾s '89	50	50
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5	4¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	19¾	19
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	10⅜	10
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	60½	60½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	24	23¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	22¾	21⅞
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	13⅜	13
Chicago Un Stn 4½s A '63	99½	99½
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	105	105
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	102	101⅜
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	113⅜	113⅛
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	65⅜	64
Childs C o 5s '43	38¼	37½
Chile Copper 5s '47	41⅜	41⅜
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '66 A	99½	98⅛
Cin Un Terminal 4½s 2020	100	100
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	102⅜	102⅜
Cin Un Term 5s wi	102¼	102
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	76	75
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	51	51
Cin Hamil & Day 4½	88	88
Clev Un Term 5s '73	66½	66½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	70	69¾
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	83¼	83¼
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	55½	55½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	83¾	83⅜
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May 84	83¼	83¼
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	95	95
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	103½	102⅛
Con Gas 4½s '51	100¾	100½
Con Gas 5s '57	103⅞	103⅞
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105¾	105¾
Consum Pow un 5s '52	105½	105½
Corn Products 5s' 34	104¼	105½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s' 47	87	87
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	19¾	19¾
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	20½	20
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	22	22
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	106½	106½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	82¾	82¾
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	96	96
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	90	90
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	101¼	101
Den Gas & Elec 5s' 51	95½	95
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	32⅞	32¾
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	13½	13
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	18	18
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	87½	87½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101¾	101
Detroit Ed 5s '52	101¼	100⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101	101
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	85	82½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	84¼	84¼
Dul S Sh & Atl 5s '37	14½	14½
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	104¾	104¼
Elgin Joliet & East Ry 5s '41	84½	84½
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	75	75
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	38	38
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	38	38
Erie RR ref 5s '67	28	27¼
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	47	47
Erie RR gen 5s '75	27¾	27
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	100½	100½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	104¼	104
Gne Theater Equip 6s '40 ct	1⅜	1⅜
Goodrich 6s '45	46	46
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	79	79
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	79⅝	79¼
Gotham S Hos 6s '36	81	81
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	98⅛	94⅛
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	100½	100
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	43½	42½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	48	48
Great Northern 7s '36 A	59	57½
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	29	29
Hackensack Water Co 4s '52	97¾	97¾
Houston Oil 5½s '40	47¾	47
Hudson Coal 5s '62	33½	33
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	52¾	52½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	88⅜	88
Humble Oil 5s '37	103½	103
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106¾	106¾
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	58	58
Ill Central 4¾s '66	38½	37
Ill Central 5s '52	60	60
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	48	47
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	50	48¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102	102
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	79½	79½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	79	79
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	37¾	36½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	56⅝	56
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	17¾	17¾
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	21½	21½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	39½	39½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	49¼	48
Int Paper 6s '55	14	13½
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	44⅞	44⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	28⅛	27¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	31¾	30¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	30½	28¾
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '46	51	51
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	104½	104½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	61¾	61¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	55	55
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	92¼	92¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	94	94
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	31¾	31⅝
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	82	82
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	107	107
Kings Co Lt 6s '97	133¼	133¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	60½	60
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	93¼	93
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	63	63
L'Autaro 6s '54	3	3
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	35	35
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	36¾	36¾
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	41	41
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '74	22½	22½
Lew's Inc 6s '51	67⅛	66¼
Long Island rfg 4s '49	91¼	91½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	31	30
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	105½	104⅜
L&N uni 4s '40	90	90
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	70¼	70¼
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	5	5
Manila Ry con 4s '90	35½	35
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	70	70
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	97¾	97¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	93½	92½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	78½	78
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	77¾	77½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	20	20
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	18	16
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	52	51½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	63½	63½
Mo K & T pf 4s B '62	62	62
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	38	38
Mo K & T pf 5s A '62	73	73
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	9¾	9
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	23¼	23¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	22	21⅝
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	22	22
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	22	21⅝
Mo Pac 5s I '81	22¼	22
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	8½	8
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	80¼	80¼
Montana Power 5s A '62	60⅝	60⅝
Montreal Tram 5s A '55	64¾	64¾
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	77½	77½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	80¾	80
Nat Steel 5s '56	78¾	78¾
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	92¼	92
N O Pub Ser 5s A '53	58	58
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	58	57
N O T & M 5s B '54	23	23
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	79½	79
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	69¼	68½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	80⅝	79¼
NYC&HR 4½s 2013	45¾	44¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	45	45
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	49	48⅝
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	61¾	61½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	15	14⅜
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	18⅜	18
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	11	10½
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	96	96
NY Edison 5s C '51	106½	106⅜
NY Edison 5s B '44	106¾	106⅞
NY Edison rfg 4½s '41	116¾	114
NY NH&H 4½s '67	61¾	61⅜
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	78½	78½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	40	40
N YOnt & W rfg 4s '92	58½	58
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	103⅞	103⅞
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	102⅛	102¼
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108	107⅝
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	28	28
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105⅝	105½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	45⅝	45⅜
Nlag Share 5½s '50	70	70
Norf & W con 4s '96	98⅛	98¼
Norf & W div 4s '44	101¼	101½
North Am Co 5s '61	85¼	85
Nor Am Ed 5s C '68	81½	81½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	87¼	87
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	105	105
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	86½	86½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	73¼	73½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103½	103½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	102	102
Oni Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	100	99⅜
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	88	88
Otis Steel 6s '41	20	20
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105½	105½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106⅝	106¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	36¼	36¼
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	10	9½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	33½	32¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	10	9¾
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	83½	83¼
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '61	92¾	92¼
Penn RR 4½s	84	83½
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	89½	89½
Penn Railroad 4½s con	104½	104½
Penn Railroad 4¼s D '70	70¾	69¼
Penn Railroad 4½s	88	87
Penn Railroad 5s '64	93½	91½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	96¼	96⅛
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	104¼	104
Penn Railroad 4½s gen	90¼	90
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	106⅝	106⅝
Pere Marquette 5s '56	41	40
PPere Marquette 5s '56	41	40
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	97	97
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	72¾	72½
Philadelphia Co 5s '97	88¼	88
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	99⅜	99
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	104½	104½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	66½	66½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	40¼	39¼
Phil Railway 4s '37	30½	30½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	102⅜	102
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	101¾	101¾
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	86	86
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	67½	66¼
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	100	100
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	22	21½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	99⅞	99¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	103½	103½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	104⅜	104⅜
Pure Oil 5½s '37	77⅛	77
Pure Oil 5½s '40	74	74
Read rfg 4½s A '97	90	90
Rochester Gas 5s	104	103½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div 33	48½	48½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	8¼	7¾
St Louis & SF 4½s ct sta	7	7
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	12½	12½
St Louis & SF A ct	11½	11
St Louis SW fdg	24¼	24
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	100	100
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	90	90
Scioto Val & NE 4s '89	95	95
Shell Pipe 5s '52	81	80
Shell Union 5s '47	77	77
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	79	79
Shubert Theater 6s '42	⅝	⅝
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	101	101
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	40¾	40¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	96	96
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98⅞	98⅜
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	67	66½
Smith A O 6½s '33	100¾	100⅝
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	91¾	91⅜
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106¾	106¼
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	78	77½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	83	81½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	50	49¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	51	49½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	69¾	69
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	20	19
Southern Ry con 5s '94	62	61¾
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	26	26
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	39	39
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102¾	102¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¼	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅞	99⅜
Studebaker 6s '42	33½	33⅜
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	94	94
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	67½	67½
Texas Corp 5s '44	88	87½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	53	53
Tex & Pac 5s C '77	52¼	52
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	52	52
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	45	45
Third Ave 5s '37	89¼	89¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	26¾	26½
Union El L & P 5s '57	104	103¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100¾	100½
Union Pacific 4s '68	85¼	85¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	92½	92½
Union Pacific 5s	105½	105½
US Rubber 5s '47	40½	39¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	71	70¾
Util Uow & Lt 5s '59 ww	28½	25¾
Virginia Iron C&C 5s '49	48½	48½
Virginia El & P 5½s	105¾	105½
Virginia Ry 5s' 62	96¾	96½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	102½	102½
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	45	45
Wabash RR 3½s Om div '41	34	34
Wabash RR 4½s '78	6¾	6¾
Wabash RR 5s B '76	7½	7½
Walworth 6s '45	17½	17
Washington Ter 3½s '45	91	91
West Shore 4s 2361	77¾	77¾
Western Electric 5s '44	101	100⅝
Western Maryland 4s '52	63½	63½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	67½	67
Western Pacific 5s A '46	27¾	26½
Western Union 5s '51	52	52
Western Union col 5s '38	58¼	58
Western Union 5s' 60	50½	50½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	57	57
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103½	103½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	90	90
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	11¼	11¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	87½	87½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	88¼	88

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb 2	Last Feb 1
3½s '47	103.17	103.17	103.17	103.23
1st 4¼s '47	102.28	102.28	102.28	102.28
4th 4¼s '38	103.18	103.17	103.18	103.18
US 3s '55	98.26	98.24	98.26	98.24
US 3½s '49	100.3	100	100.3	100.06
US 3½s '41 March	103.28	103.28	103.28	103.21
US 3½s '43 June	103.28	103.28	103.28	103.20
US 3¾s '47	103.24	103.20	103.20	103.21
US 3¾s '56	105.15	105.15	105.15	105.12
US 4s '54	107.21	107	107	107.1
US 4¼s '52	111.3	111.1	111.1	111.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	14	14
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	9	9
Antioquia 7s A '45	9¾	9¾
Antioquia 7s D '45	9½	9½
Argentine Gov 5½s '33	46	45
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	48¾	48
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	48	48
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	48¾	48¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	49	49
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	47¾	47¾
Australia 5s '55	78½	78
Australia 5s '57	74½	74½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	93¾	93½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	63	60½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96½	95½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108½	108½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104½	104
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	47¼	47
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	58½	58½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	57	57
Berlin Elec 6s '58	58	57¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	4¾	4¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	4¾	4¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	5¾	5¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Brasil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52..N.	18	18
Brasil 6½s '26-'27	20¾	20¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	27½	27½

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Recreation Center's Problem

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

In Three Parts

Part I

"BOYS, before we adjourn our meeting tonight, I want to make an announcement."

The boys at Recreation Center turned alert faces to Mr. Holmes, the director. His announcements were always interesting and usually pleasant, but tonight his face was serious as he said, "We have only one more month together, and we want to make it count as much as possible."

"Only one more month?" cried red-headed George Peters. "How's that, Mr. Holmes?"

"As you know, the city council is cutting expenses wherever possible," replied Mr. Holmes. "They are especially anxious to put economies into effect now that they are faced with this new zoning problem which will entail considerable expense, and they feel that a director here at the Center is a luxury that can be dispensed with. They think that some of the boys can take over my duties, and I want to try to train you to do that, so that the work we have started here can go on without me."

A very sober group of boys left the Center that evening. During the past year, since Mr. Holmes had been director, many interests had been developed there. George, walking slowly away, felt that there must be some way to keep Mr. Holmes.

"I'm going to go back and talk it over with him," he decided suddenly, and a few moments later the young chief looked up to see George standing in the doorway, his usually twinkling blue eyes very serious.

"Can't something be done about this?" demanded George.

Mr. Holmes Explains

Mr. Holmes shook his head thoughtfully. "No; it seems really necessary for the city to cut expenses at this time, and I don't think we've made a very spectacular showing here, so they feel this is the logical place to cut. But we're just getting a good start, and I shouldn't like to leave you boys now even if I had another job in sight, which I certainly haven't."

George, watching closely, saw an anxious look come into his chief's face for a moment, and remembered the homelike cottage where he had once had a gay supper with the supervisor and his young wife, and a romp afterward with the baby boy.

"We can't help seeing the council's point of view. If we have failed in that, our Civics Club wouldn't have accomplished much. They feel that economies are very necessary and that we are only appealing to a small percentage of the boys in Hawthorne," Mr. Holmes went on thoughtfully. "And as a matter of fact, so far I have tried hardest to interest the boys who might otherwise be seeking amusement in less desirable places. Now that we've won them over, with the help of you and Phil and Fred and some of the rest who have been interested from the start, I had hoped to get in some of the very hard-working student type and gradually bring all the boys of the community together here—give them common interests, to some extent, teach them civic responsibility, coöperation—that sort of thing. But Mr. Osgood, chairman of the council, feels that the city can't afford to carry on the experiment longer."

"Mr. Osgood never cared much about the Center," returned George. "It wasn't any idea of his in the first place—not by any means. He doesn't care much about boys, that's sure; he always seems to think we're a nuisance."

Mr. Holmes smiled a little at the indignant voice. "We musn't be too hard on Mr. Osgood," he said, shaking his head. "He really has a good many perplexing problems. He's most anxious, right now, to put through a zoning law that will keep Hawthorne the beautiful suburb it is. And that is important, of course."

Talking It Over

George's face was troubled as he started home. "'The hard-working student type,'" he repeated to himself. "That certainly describes Wallace. Wonder if it would be any use to talk it over with Wallace. He can always think of ways and means, if he wants to, but he's never cared anything about the Center." George whistled thoughtfully. "We used to be together all the time, but lately I've been going down to the Center, and Wally spends all his time in his workshop, studying or drawing maps or something like that. Don't suppose there's any use even talking it over with him—he'd just analyze the whole thing in that critical way of his, and then drop it as if it wasn't worth his trouble. And yet I think if I could get Wallace and the Center together it would be just the thing for both of them. I think I ought to go, whether I like to or not. It isn't fair to leave any stone unturned if I really want to help keep the Center going." And with some misgivings George set out to see his old friend.

"Pretty busy, huh?" George looked a bit uncomfortable as he glanced at his friend's crowded work table.

"I was putting finishing touches on some maps for commercial geography," said Wallace, looking as if he had scant time to spend on a visitor. "The best maps are going to be posted in the art room."

"Well, yours will be the best ones, so why worry?" said George, making a valiant effort to put the conversation on a comfortable basis. Then, with characteristic directness, he went straight to the point. "Wally, did you know the council has decided to let Mr. Holmes, the director at the Center, go?"

"That's too bad," said Wallace, wondering why George should come to him with such news. "though I can't say it makes much difference to me. I never go down to the Center."

George's good nature and love of fun made him one of the best-liked boys in Hawthorne, but there was no laughter now in the eyes that looked steadily at his friend. "No, you have this workshop of your own where you can come. But very few boys in Hawthorne have places like this."

"That's hardly my fault," retorted Wallace, "and I don't see what I can do about it."

"Mr. Holmes has done a great deal for the boys," George went on after a short pause. He was determined not to lose his temper, and he was also determined not to give up until he had exhausted all his arguments. "He's organized a club—a civics club that runs on just the same lines as our town does. We have officers, and vote on all sorts of questions, and discuss all the town affairs. Every boy who belongs to that club will know how to be a good citizen, Mr. Holmes says. And we have a lot of fun, too."

"Seems to me you could be a good citizen without belonging to the club, if you knew how to use your head," said Wallace, who enjoyed debating a subject.

"We have indoor games and debates and talks and all sorts of good times. And I know for certain that the Center has kept a good many boys out of mischief. I don't think the council has any idea how much Mr. Holmes has done for the boys, or they'd be only too anxious to keep him here."

"Well, what do you expect me to do?" said Wallace, wondering where this conversation was leading. "Go to the council about it?"

Helping the Club

"I'd do that myself if I thought it would do the least bit of good," returned George. "I'm not asking anyone to do my jobs for me. No, this is what I want, Wally." Half-unconsciously his voice took on the old coaxing note that had led Wallace into more than one difficult enterprise in the past. "You're known to be one of the best students up at school. And your family is one of the 'first settler' families here in Hawthorne. If you'd join the Civics Club, other members would come in, because you have influence. And if the council could see that boys like you were interested, I'm sure it would make a difference."

"I think you're wrong about my attracting other members," said Wallace, bluntly. "You know as well as I do that I'm not popular with the fellows." He flushed a little as he spoke, and a flash of comprehension came to George.

"So that's why old Wally digs himself in like this," he thought, "because he thinks no one cares to have him around."

"Looks as if some of the boys are jealous, too, because I can beat them in scholarship," Wallace went on, evidently determined to air all his grievances, now that he had an opportunity. "But I don't care." His mouth set in a stubborn line. "I'll just show them. If they don't care to have anything to do with me, I don't care about them, either."

"Wallace, listen," said George, with unusual seriousness. "The boys would like to have you around, all right, if they thought you wanted to come. They think you're too highbrow to be interested in their doings any more. Why don't you come to one meeting with me, anyway? Come on, Wally!"

Perhaps something in George's persuasive tone reminded Wallace of the old days when the two boys had planned enterprises of all sorts, with George furnishing the impetus and enthusiasm and Wallace efficiently arranging the details. Perhaps he was glad to know that his company was wanted, perhaps he was curious to see what the boys did down at the center. At any rate, he said gruffly, "Oh, all right. I'll go once, but that's not promising that I'll go again."

"All right, Wally." George felt that he had better go without further discussion, now that he had gained so much of his point. "I'll call for you at 7 on Friday.

He was thinking hard as he walked home. If they were to interest Wallace in the Center, they must show him a chance for some worth-while accomplishment. George grinned in spite of his worries. "Now, most of us are satisfied just to go and have a good time, but these serious-minded fellows, like Wally, like to feel that they're accomplishing something," he thought. "And if we're going to interest Wally at all, we'll have to do it at this one meeting." George's grin faded as he tried to think of some spectacular plan to impress Wallace with the importance of the Center. One after another these were rejected. "No, that won't do," he decided. "But we've got to think of something before Friday."

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Corner of Jackie Webster's Radio Station, Where This 12-Year-Old Lad Spends Many Interesting Hours.

A Youthful Radio Operator

JACKIE WEBSTER is one of those New England boys who believes in accomplishing the things he sets out to do. And that is why he holds the honor of being one of the youngest licensed amateur radio operators in the United States.

Few boys of his age—Jackie is 12—have dealings with the Government of the United States. But two very important documents tacked on the walls of his little room in a modest house in Canton, Mass., testify that Jackie has been recognized by the Federal Radio Commission.

"This certifies that John Webster is a licensed radio operator and is accordingly authorised to operate any amateur station licensed by the Radio Commission," one of the formal documents reads.

When Jackie looks up to the Government radio licenses in the room where he sits by the hour at the controls of his sending and receiving apparatus, he can be rightfully proud for they represent much hard work. Not only did he earn all the money needed to buy equipment for the set, but the entire project was carried out upon his own initiative and under his own direction.

Jackie's father, mother and two sisters knew little about the proceedings leading up to the actual awarding of the license. Naturally they surmised that "something was in the wind" for he would come home from school loaded with big books from the local library—books on natural science and magazines on radio. After supper he would shut himself in his room and pore over his books for hours.

"What is Jackie doing?" Mother would ask Dad, but as most Dads do who know their sons, he just smiled and told Mother that Jackie was all right and to wait and she would find out.

Information in the books borrowed gave Jackie a good background for a beginning. In the meantime he saved every penny he could earn. He mowed lawns in the summer. He sold eggs for a near-by farm. He delivered newspapers and did everything he could to swell his bank account.

It was not long before he had enough money to buy a few parts for the construction of his radio. But to build an apparatus that will send and receive messages to and from all parts of the country is no small task for a boy of 12 to undertake. He soon realized that he needed further instructions if he was to complete the project successfully. The best plan, he thought, would be to talk to a radio operator near by who would be willing to give him some lessons, so he wrote to the government radio authorities for the name of an operator nearest his town. They informed him there was a station located eight miles away.

Preparing for His License

Here, Jackie's bicycle comes into the story. He pedaled hard and fast on a certain day early last summer, bound for the radio operator's home and bound that he would soon win his radio license. He was welcomed as a fellow "operator" and offered the hospitality of the station. In a few short lessons, the young radio operater-to-be could send and receive messages fast as well as detect and repair mechanical difficulties with the apparatus. With this knowledge of the fundamentals of the radio, Jackie built a hut out of an old piano box and used it as headquarters for the prospective "station."

Parts for the apparatus were expensive and Jackie could not afford to buy all of them new. He visited junk yards and picked up old automobile coils which might be rewound and used somewhere in the radio construction work. He learned of friends who had unused radios and they gladly gave the boy whatever parts he could use. In this way he found enough material and in his hut "laboratory" Jackie built his first radio.

The most important and most difficult part of the entire project was the passing of the radio operator's license test. After a final brushing up on all the phases of radio operating he had learned, Jackie journeyed to the Customs House in Boston to take the examination required by the Federal Radio Commission before issuing a radio operator's license. Would he pass the test? Grown men had failed. College graduates had difficulty with some of the questions. But Jackie came through with honors. He not only completed his examination in a shorter time than the average applicant, but received an unusually high mark.

The First Message

Just as soon as he received his operating papers and license number, Jackie's station "went on the air," and it has hardly been off since, his mother says. The first message was sent to his teacher-operator who was also the first to congratulate Jackie on his success.

Since then, the "boy radio wizard," as he is sometimes known to his friends, has talked in code with operators of similar amateur radio stations in more than 28 states. He has moved his equipment into his room and has added several new parts to the original apparatus, including a modern factory-made receiving set to replace the one he made.

A unique fraternity exists between radio operators all over the country, Jackie says, and he has made many friends over the air. One of his future ambitions is to buy an automobile and tour the country visiting all the radio stations and meeting all the radio operators he has talked with but has never seen.

On the walls of his room cards of many colors attract the visitor's eye. Large letters and figures, which obviously denote the name of various amateur radio stations. He explained that each amateur operator keeps supplies of his station card on hand and whenever a new station is picked up he mails one of the cards to the operator with notations on how the signals came in, whether they were clear or dull, at what hour they were received, etc. If he were to put up all the cards he has collected from operators who have picked up his station, the walls of his room would be literally papered with them.

And what are the future plans of this youthful "radio man"? He says he will make them known when he graduates from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. C. G. M.

Mussolini's Sons in a Journalistic Enterprise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence

ALTHOUGH Benito Mussolini's two elder boys were only six and four years old when their father left his editorial desk to take up his present high office, they were eager, in their turn, to start some worth-while enterprise of their own. Consequently, four years ago, when Vittorio, the elder, was 12, he commenced to publish a little paper entitled "La Penna dei Regazzi," which means the Children's, or Young People's Pen, since the word "Ragazzi" includes, generally speaking, both boys and girls.

Vittorio was, at that time, in the second class of the gymnasium, or secondary school, and produced his little weekly magazine with the aid of an inherent journalistic instinct, much good will, and a duplicating pad.

A year later his younger brother, Bruno, began his journalistic career at the age of eleven by undertaking the duplicating work. Soon, however, the paper found a larger public, and a duplicating machine had to be hired, to be later substituted by a little printing press—the gift of their uncle Arnaldo. This served the purpose until it, in turn, failed to meet the demand, and a regular printing establishment had to be commissioned, to set the type, and print off the copies.

"La Penna dei Ragazzi," which first saw light in Milan, is now carried on in Rome in the fine Villa Torlonia, which is the residence of the Head of the Government. There the boys and girls have a large room set apart for their "Office," with their two desks, two typewriters, and their files.

Here they write their articles, edit those offered by contributors (for the paper is open to contributions from other young folk, far and near), attend to the large correspondence which comes in from all parts of the world, correct their proofs, and see to the general business of the newspaper office, going on the appointed days to the printing house to "make up" the number and oversee the final details. They expend the utmost care on the work, which must not only satisfy some 500 subscribers, and 10 times that number of readers, but must also stand the test of their father's expert scrutiny and criticism.

The magazine appears three times a month during the school year—which extends from October to June—and the annual subscription is 10 lire—equal to about half a dollar at the present rate of exchange. It contains articles on art, literature, travel, and other subjects; stories, sporting news, cinematographic news, puzzles, competitions, poetry, aviation and stamp collecting, covering, in fact, a wide range of interests, and offering opportunities to the would-be writers of tomorrow.

The current number has taken a forward step and appears as a 16-page magazine, with a color-printed cover, the change being announced in an editorial by Vittorio, in which he calls upon all students who wish to see their work published, and to prepare themselves for future achievement, to come in under the banner of the "Penna."

All the journalistic and editorial work of the magazine has to be done by the young editors in the intervals between their studies and other pursuits; but they have evidently been trained in that orderly concentration so conspicuous in their father, and disciplined to the performance of each duty in turn without confusion or delay. There exists, moreover, between them that close affection which characterized the relations of Benito Mussolini and his brother Arnaldo.

Another member of the family, a small brother of five, is also showing strong journalistic tendencies, and is already an ardent student. Doubtless in a few years, when Vittorio, now 16, has progressed into wider spheres of work, Romano will be ready to step in and take his place in the direction of "La Penna dei Ragazzi."

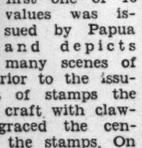
Meantime, the name of Vittorio Mussolini stands as "director and founder," at the head of a paper which does credit to his own four years of effort, and to the loyal and capable coöperation of his brother Bruno.

Stamp Corner

Conducted by FRANK L. WILSON

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Two very interesting pictorial sets of stamps were issued this past month. The first one of 16 values was issued by Papua and depicts many scenes of native interest. Prior to the issuance of this set of stamps the Lakatoi, a native craft with claw-like sails, has graced the center design of all the stamps. On the new set of stamps a Motuan Girl is shown on the ½d., Steve, Son of Oala, in dancing costume on the 1d., tree houses on the 1½d., a Bird of Paradise within a boar's tusk on the 2d., a Koitapuan native dandy on the 3d., a Papuan mother and child with the Lakatoi in the background on the 4d., a similar scene on the 6d., a masked dancer on the 5d., a native shooting fish on the 9d., a ritual platform on the 1sh., a native Lakatoi on the 1sh./3d., pottery making on the 2sh., portrait of Sgt. Major Simoi on the 5sh., fire making on the 10sh. and a delta house of the Papuans on the £1.

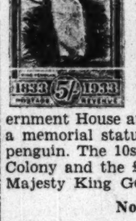


Falkland Islands

The second interesting set was issued for the Falkland Islands in honor of their one hundredth anniversary under British rule and consists of 12 values. These islands are

situated in the South Atlantic Ocean about 250 miles east of the nearest point on the mainland of South America. It is one of the most southerly colonies of the British Empire.

The scenes on the stamps are typical of the islands and their surroundings. The ½d. shows one of the famous Romney rams emblematic of the chief industry of the islands, that of sheep raising. The 1d. shows an iceberg, one of those floating islands of ice. The 1½d. a whaling vessel. The 2d. a view of Port Louis and Berkeley Sound. The 4d. a scene of South Georgia, a near-by inhabited island and a dependency of the British Empire. The 6d. a small whale leaping out of the water. The 1sh. a view of the Government House at Stanley. The 2/6d. a memorial statue. The 5sh. a king penguin. The 10sh. the arms of the Colony and the £1 a portrait of His Majesty King George V.



Norway

Björnstjerne Björnson, famous Norwegian author, was honored by a set of four stamps on the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. These were first placed on sale Dec. 12, 1932, and consisted of the 10 ore green, 20 ore carmine, 15 ore brownish gray and 30 ore blue. We acknowledge with thanks this information and a set of stamps on cover from Mrs. Gudrun G. Jensen of Oslo, Norway.

Liechtenstein

Through the courtesy of Joh. Robert Flogerzi of Berne, Switz., we illustrate one of the new children stamps, "Fur die Jugend" of Liechtenstein, the surtax from the sale of which goes to the Child Welfare Fund. This set of three stamps was the first issued by Liechtenstein for this purpose. The 10 rappan gray-green shows the coat of arms of Liechtenstein and an allegoric figure doing homage to the crown; the 20 rappan red shows a portrait of Her Highness the Princess supported by two girls in native costume, and the 30 rappan blue the reigning prince supported by two scouts. These stamps will be for sale at the post office until Feb. 28, 1933.

United States

Quite a number of commemorative stamps have been requested for 1933 by various historical societies, but so far only one stamp has been authorized for issuance. This is a 3c purple stamp to be issued Feb. 13 in honor of the bicentennial of the landing of James Oglethorpe, founder of the Georgia Colony. The stamp will be for sale at Savannah, Ga., Feb. 13 and at Washington, D. C., and other post offices Feb. 14.

Queries and Answers

Q. Why is a "backstamp" of importance on "first flight" covers?—R. S.

A. A "backstamp," as the name implies, is a dated arrival postmark applied to the back of first-class mail. Formerly the "backstamp" was applied to each piece of mail flown, but about two years ago the Government gave orders to discontinue the backstamping. The "backstamp" as applied to "first flight" covers gave valuable evidence of when the cover actually reached its destination. By comparing the cancellation date and the backstamp date one can easily ascertain whether the cover was flown or was carried by train.

Q. What is meant by a stamp becoming demonetized?—C. R. T.

A. This is a term applied to stamps that, after they have become obsolete, cannot be used for postal purposes. In most cases stamps are only demonetized after they have been obsolete for several years, but in some cases stamps have been demonetized as soon as they became obsolete. As an example some of the Central American countries sold the remainders of certain issues for a fraction of their face value and these stamps were demonetized at once.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

Mail Bag

Madrid, Spain

Dear Editor:

I thought that some of the members of the Mail Bag might be interested to hear about Spain, although I expect you have had many letters from here before. I wrote twice before to the Mail Bag from India, where I am returning in March, and had many correspondents, but unfortunately I was obliged to give them all up on account of my studies and traveling.

I have been studying here at the University of Madrid, and have been taken on excursions to Toledo, El Escorial, Avila and many of the famous towns around about Madrid. I have just come back from spending some time in Andalusia in the south of Spain and visited the famous cities of Cordoba, Sevilla and Granada. Having studied a bit of Spanish art at the university I was much interested in the famous buildings.

Spain is filled with magnificent cathedrals and churches, but the one I like best was the Mesquita at Cordoba. It was built by the Moors when Cordoba was the capital of one Moorish dynasty and the center of culture and learning. It has pillars that are famous and unique the world over. A large wall surrounds it and in one corner is a patio with orange trees. In the year 1236 Cordoba was taken by Fernando El Santo, the Christian king, who altered the Mesquita a great deal with the object of turning it into a cathedral. I was very interested in it as I have seen splendid examples of Christian or Gothic architecture in England, France, Germany and northern Spain; and again fine example of Muhammadan architecture in India, but in southern Spain they have beautiful examples of the two blended which I am sure would be very interesting for any one interested in art as I am. —— Beryl McK.

Tenafly, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

The article, "The Joys of Tinkering with a Lens," in the Monitor for Jan. 26, interests me very much. For some time, I have been reading hints on homemade telescopes, but have never found any practical notes on figuring, grinding, and silvering the mirrors.

I wonder if there are not enough interested readers of the Monitor, to make it worth while to invite James Cuffey to write a practical "How To . . ." article. He could probably make sufficient simple working drawings. Perhaps we would start a new form of interest among amateur astronomers. John S. H.

[What about it? Are there other readers who would be interested to hear more from James Cuffey?—Ed.]

Calgary, Alberta, Canada

Dear Editor:

Just now the snow is about six inches deep, with two to three feet in the drifts, and the thermometer registering at 14 degrees below zero if not colder. But this is the weather the average Albertan enjoys, as it is splendid for all outdoor sports, especially tobogganing and skiing. Calgary is about 100 miles from Banff, the famous resort, noted for its mountain views and "Highland Sports" during the summer and its "Winter Carnival" during the Christmas week. The toboggan slide there is about one mile long, but as it crossed the road and river, I believe it is now condemned.

I am hoping to hear from girls in France and England and Wales, especially Swansea in Wales, Ashford in England, and anywhere in France. (Letters from France may be written in French or English.) I am 14 years old. Barbara P.

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Dear Editor:

While this is my first letter to the Mail Bag, I have read so many letters published there that I, too, should like to have my name added to the long list of mail friends. So many of my friends have gained correspondents through the Mail Bag, and they say that it is very interesting to write to those whom you have never seen, yet are acquainted with by post. Isn't it lovely that the four corners of the earth can unite in a bond of friendship through the Mail Bag.

I have been interested in Christian Science for the past four years, and during that time have become very fond of the Monitor. I enjoy reading the Children's Page; the games are always so useful, especially for parties. Also the sport columns attract my attention. The Monitor is always such a clean paper where you may learn the news of the world without reading about crime.

I should like to correspond with girls in all parts of the world between 15-17 years of age. I am interested in swimming, tennis, tobogganing, dancing and reading. I am also a Girl Guide. Eileen D.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I wonder if somebody would be kind and write to me? I am a girl 19 years of age and came from Sweden five years ago, so I can tell some interesting things about the land of the "Midnight Sun."

My people are not Christian Scientists, but I read Science and Health every day. As I have not studied the English language, there are so many things I do not understand. I hope that some girl will write to me, especially those who have been helped by Christian Science.

I hope you will excuse me if I have not used correct English. Nan L.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Alice May P. (12), Wenatchee, Wash.—Belongs to Camp Fire Girls. Interested in collecting stamps and nature study.

Marlyn N. (12), St. Louis, Mo.

Harriet M. (13), Sioux Falls, S. D. (Postage to England is 5 cents, Harriet.)

Florence M. (14), Roswell, N. M.—Especially from foreign lands. Interested in reading and outdoor sports (Thank you for sending the verses, Florence.)

Betty H. (15), West Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from Palestine, Iceland and France. Interested in art, collecting antiques and stamps.

Jean L. (16), Lafayette, Ind.—Interested in music, journalism, reading and walking.

Virginia C. (17), Brooklyn, N. Y.—Interested in collecting postcards and outdoor sports.

Ione P. (18), Cleveland Heights, Ohio.—Especially from Australia and Africa. Interested in books and collecting postcards.

Elaine U. (18), Cleveland Heights, Ohio.—Especially from South Africa, Spain, and Los Angeles, Calif. Interested in reading and outdoor sports.

From Boys

G. Edward S. (12), Yakima, Wash.. Interested in music, drawing, airplanes and stamp collecting.

Ralph S. (14), Arlington Heights, Ill.—Especially from England and Germany. Interested in aviation, basketball and swimming. Exchange pictures and clippings about airplanes.

Richard W. (18), Schweinfurt, Germany.—Correspond in German or English.

Albert B. (19), Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.—Correspond in Dutch or English

Michel A. Haifa, Palestine.—Especially from boys in the United States.

Over 20

Ethel R., Chicago, Ill.—Interested in literature, gardening and cooking

Genevieve L., Glendale, Calif.—Correspond in English or French.

Mary M., Hastings, Neb.

Helen A., Bronx, N. Y.—Interested in reading, collecting postcards, tennis and swimming.

Elisabeth W., Schneverdingen, Germany.

Rodger B. Grinnell, Iowa.—From young men of college age in England, Germany and France.

Thomas J. P., Cleveland, Ohio.

S. O., Adeoye O. (colored), Lagos, Nigeria.

100 DIFFERENT SWITZERLAND $1.00

This lot catalogues over $10.00 and contains many pretty pictorials and jubilee stamps. Only $1.00 to applicants for our fine approvals.

THE WESTCHESTER STAMP CO. Incorporated
47 Lawton Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

50,000 Diff. Stamps at 1c Each on Approval

Catalog value 2c to 25c each. If you ask for a selection of these PENNY approvals and enclose 5c we will send you a POCKET ALBUM, PACKET of HINGES, and 60 different stamps from ZANZIBAR, ABYSSINIA, NEW HEBRIDIES, EGYPT, SOUTH AMERICA, etc. Big lists free. 1000 Hinges 10c; 3000 for 25c.
PENNY STAMP CO.
633M Maryland Avenue, Glendale, Calif.

Postage Stamps
WASH. BICEN. MINT SET 70c
WASH. BICEN. Polish ≠267, 30g., 3c
WASH. BICEN. Souv. Album 12c
Order now—first day covers: Oglethorpe-Savannah, 10c each, limit 25; Roosevelt inaugural, first stamp collector President, 10c each, limit 25.
E. A. BROWN
123 W. 225th St., New York City

ROMANCE

YOU often hear people refer regretfully to the "dear old days of romance"—to the time when the knight-errant roamed the earth to do honor to his lady's eyes.

These folks complain that we are living in an age of realism!

An age of realism? Why, this is the most romantic of all ages!

An age where the human voice is hurled across the world without wires; where the temperature of Mars is taken more than thirty millions of miles away; where tons of steel carrying human beings ride easily and safely through the air or under the sea!

The advertising columns of this paper are full of this modern romance—stories of things produced by men who have devoted their lives to bringing new comforts, conveniences and pleasures to mankind.

Advertisements tell of these achievements not with the exaggeration of a jongleur, but with calm, simple words of sincerity. Here is a firm that has spent a million dollars to develop a product that makes your baby more comfortable. Here is a company that has labored fifty years to cut a single hour of toil from your day's work Here is a man who has searched the Seven Seas to produce a new flavor for your dinner.

Romance? This age is full of it! Read the advertisements. They tell you what the magicians of industry are doing for you.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

KOHAHNA for GIRLS

Maintains high standard of camping

RIDE SWIM HIKE
Days filled with activities girls enjoy. Staff college women. Booklet.
MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER, Dir., 1625 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

Galleons and Giant Liners Tell Trade History of the Pacific

Romantic Period of Spanish Domination and English Privateers Followed by Rush From World's Corners to California's Gold Fields

By HERBERT H. HILSCHER

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today when we stand on the headlands of San Francisco Bay and watch the steady procession of giant passenger liners and freighters of all nations, coasting vessels and fishing craft come in and go out to sea, it is difficult to realize that just about 150 years ago, a miniature Spanish ship, the San Carlos, timidly ventured within the Golden Gate.

Although Capt. Juan de Ayala and the crew of the San Carlos were greatly impressed with the physical characteristics of San Francisco Bay, yet their wildest fancy could not have conjectured even a part of the maritime progress that has been achieved. In the light of human achievement, our perspective on the future may be just as short sighted.

For a brief moment let us look at the past, if for no other season than to help us to understand the great international forces that are molding the developments of today and of the future.

Carried Tribute to Madrid

The story of Pacific shipping starts with the romantic period when the galleons of Spain carried tribute from the Philippines to Mexico to be relayed to the Court at Madrid; when the English privateers headed by Sir Francis Drake discovered new lands and looted towns and destroyed ships; when the Boston clippers sailed across the Pacific to bargain in China tea; and when an occasional whaling bark put into the little mission village of Yerba Buena on San Francisco Bay to refill water barrels, barter in hides, tallow and whale oil.

As late as 1846, Yerba Buena (later renamed San Francisco) had but 50 or 60 inhabitants. From April, 1847, to April, 1848, only four sailing ships and nine whalers put into San Francisco Bay. But with the discovery of gold, more than 775 vessels sailed from Atlantic ports for California within 12 months. The sleepy village burst into a bustling city of 25,000 people.

From all the world came argonauts, stampeding to the gold fields of California. The demand for ships doubled, and doubled again. Clipper ships raced from New York via Cape Horn to San Francisco. The Staghound, the Flying Cloud, Sovereign of the Seas, Great Republic and the Westward Ho, were a few of the famous clippers that fought the gales of the Atlantic and the Pacific to reach the Golden Gate. The fastest passage was made in 1851 by the Flying Cloud from Sandy Hook to San Francisco in 89 days and 21 hours. This remarkable speed stood for nine years until the Andrew Jackson lowered it by a scant 17 hours over a 15,000 mile course. Many a day these fast clippers logged 325 miles.

Early in 1849, the little wooden paddle-wheel steamer, the California, of the Pacific Mail Company arrived in San Francisco, after 145 stormy days from New York. She was the forerunner of a new era that sounded the knell of the gallant clipper ship. Within a few hours after the California arrived and discharged her 500 passengers and freight, every member of the crew save the third assistant engineer deserted the vessel and made for the placer fields. But this was not unusual. By 1851, there were more than 100 deserted ships lolling at anchor in San Francisco Bay.

The first steamer ever to cross the Pacific was an American ship, the Monumental City, that sailed from San Francisco to Sydney in 1853. But she never returned. Disaster overtook her a month after reaching Australia.

The first steamer to Japan and China was the SS Colorado that sailed on Jan. 1, 1867 from San Francisco. At her mast head was the Pacific Mail House flag and at her stern the American flag. The venture was a success and within a short time a fleet of paddle wheelers regularly crossed the Pacific—with the help of sail. Then fine new iron ships were built by this company and the American flag was firmly planted in the Pacific. By 1876 the company operated 33 steamers and served 47 ports around the Pacific.

The story of E. H. Harriman's dream to girdle the globe with one transportation system is known to all, and in 1903 he gained control of the Pacific Mail Company.

Fortnightly Service Started

Long before this time, good-sized ships were already appearing on the Pacific. The Canadian Pacific Steamship Company began service in 1887 with chartered ships. Four years later the yachtlike Empress of Japan made the Pacific crossing in less than 10 days, at an average speed of nearly 18 knots.

Not to be outdone, the Pacific Mail built two 20-knot greyhounds, the Siberia and the Korea, and in 1905 acquired the 27,000-ton Manchuria and Mongolia.

As foreign trade and world travel grew apace, the Pacific picture became more complex. In 1896 the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Japan Mail Line, established a fortnightly service from the Orient to Seattle.

James J. Hill, builder of the Great Northern Railroad, not to be outdone by E. H. Harriman, built in 1904 the Dakota and the Minnesota, both 38,000 tons, 630 feet long and 73.6 feet in beam. These two liners were far too large for the Oriental trade and were white elephants from the first. The Dakota met disaster off the coast of Japan in 1907 and the Minnesota, after years of service on both the Pacific and Atlantic, was broken up for junk in Germany.

In 1915 the La Follette Seaman's Act caused the Pacific Mail Company to announce to the world that it was withdrawing from the Oriental business. New capital bought up the properties and started fresh with the Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia, three fine ships purchased from the Dutch. The post-war boom saw the company's house flag everywhere in the Pacific.

Robert Dollar Enters Picture

When the Shipping Board passenger liners, known as 535's, were commissioned in 1921 and 1922, five of them were allocated to the Pacific Mail to operate. These became the most popular liners between San Francisco, Japan, China and the Philippines. When the Shipping Board advertised them for sale, it was a foregone conclusion that the Pacific Mail would be the successful bidder.

The transportation world received a shock. Capt. Robert Dollar was the successful bidder. This shrewd Scottish lumberman had not owned even a schooner until he was well past 50. Now that he was 80, he entered the field of world commerce in a major way. In 1923 he had purchased seven 21,000-ton "President liners" from the Government, and against the advice of everyone established a fortnightly freight and passenger service around the world.

Now with five additional President liners, he and his sons, Stanley and Harold, plunged into the Pacific trade in real earnest.

Within a year, Captain Dollar purchased five more President liners—each 535 feet long, 21,000 tons, 20 knots—that were connecting Puget Sound and the Orient. These he placed under a new house flag, the American Mail Line.

Coastal Line Acquired

Captain Dollar's interests spread further and took in the Pacific Steamship Company operating more than 30 steamers in the coastal trade, and to Alaska. In the Philippines he established the Inter-Island Steamship Company.

In the Hawaiian Islands, the Matson Navigation Company holds a dominant position. Capt. William Matson clearly saw the future of the Islands and started with one small schooner in 1883. The transportation of pineapple and sugar built the foundation for the great company that today operates such luxury liners as the Malolo, Lurline, Mariposa, and Monterey, in addition to a host of cabin ships and cargo vessels. In 1933, Matson liners operate between San Francisco, Los Angeles, Hawaii, the South Seas, New Zealand and Australia on fast schedule.

Now to bring the transpacific picture up to date.

In 1928 the Nippon Ysen Kaisha Line brought out three 21,000-ton Diesel motor liners, the Asama Maru, Tatsuda Maru and Chichibu Maru. These fine liners sail out of San Francisco for the Orient. Out of Seattle and Vancouver is another service with new motor liners by the N. Y. K.

In 1930, the Dollar Steamship Line built two fine liners, the President Hoover and the President Coolidge, each 653 feet long, 33,800 tons with a passenger capacity of 1200 and a crew of 350.

As their bid for Pacific laurels, the Canadian Pacific brought out the 39,000-ton 22-knot Empress of Japan, which ultra-luxurious liner has swept all trans-Pacific speed records before her.

Just this year a new entrant into the Oriental passenger business has made its début. The States Steamship Line of Portland is sailing the General Pershing, General Sherman and General Lee to compete with the Marus of the N. Y. K., the Presidents of the Dollar fleets and the Empresses of the C. P. R.

Rockefeller Receives Y.M.C.A. Memory Book

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Mr. John D. Rockefeller Sr., in a letter to the general secretary of the Georgia Tech Y. M. C. A., has acknowledged "The Book of Remembrance" which was sent him upon the organization's twenty-first birthday, in memory of a $50,000 gift which Mr. Rockefeller had made to the building.

"I am just in receipt of the beautiful 'Book of Remembrance,'" he wrote in part, "which you have kindly sent me, with its wonderful collection of letters from the heads of the different departments of the Georgia School of Technology. I am happy indeed to have had a part in the good work carried on by this institution."

SITE OF FAMOUS IRON FURNACE LOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The site of an old iron furnace, known to have been established more than 200 years ago by John Chiswell in what is now Spottsylvania County, and near the northern boundary of Louisa County, has been discovered through the efforts of Dr. H. J. Eckenrode, director of the state conservation and development department, and Mrs. Augusta Fothergill, genealogist and student of the State's history.

The fact that the furnace had existed and was in its day an industrial plant of considerable importance long had been known, but its exact location, until recently, was uncertain. The site of the Chiswell furnace probably will be marked by the conservation and development commission.

PAPAW SHIPMENT BOUND FOR CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—An interesting experimental shipment of tropical produce aboard a "vagabond cruiser" freight ship is en route to this port, and will contain something new for Canadian palates. The product is known as papaws, several crates of which were loaded at Trinidad for Montreal consumption. Papaws are a fruit containing a lot of pepsin and are popular with residents of the British West Indies.

The experimental shipment is consigned to Mr. Lester Glass, trade commissioner, with headquarters in Montreal, for the eastern group of the British West Indies. If Canadians take a fancy to the new fruit, and they can be shipped successfully, a new product will have been found for Canadian ships to bring to Canada.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

HOSIERY included free to customers with every $3.95 order low-priced, unsurpassed, quality frocks, lingerie, hosiery; liberal commissions. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING, Dept. A-5, Watertown, New York.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

"MARY MOORE" hand-made dresses for little girls are wanted by your friends. Have you time to show them by appointment only? Liberal commission. WM. MOORE CO., Box 156, Davenport, Iowa.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Inc.

Established 1922 N. J. State License
PRINCETON, N. J. Tel. 755
Illustrated Booklet
Mrs. Kathryn Barmore, Mgr.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GOLF professional and greens keeper desires position in mild climate; present position 12 years; excellent teacher and club maker; good morals and references. L-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

BARGAIN—6-room apartment, completely furnished, $175; Frigidaire, steam heat; rent $55. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD., 1701 N. Charles St.—All daylight, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, well heated, instant hot water, $22 month.

Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y.
Wychwood Gardens Apartment
Opposite Christian Science church. 35 minutes from New York; modern fireproof elevator building; 11½ acres of garden; large rooms and closets, wood-burning fireplaces; 2-6 rooms, $65 and up. 28 Station Plaza. Phones: Great Neck 2912 or 328.

114 FENWAY
4, 5, 6 ROOMS, reception hall and bath; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Janitor or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF ayette 7040

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.
SUITES, 1, 2, and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath, electric refrigeration; rents reasonable. Apply on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF ayette 7040

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., 111 7th St.—Attractive apartments, large closets, garage, maid service, free refrigeration; reasonable rentals.

N. Y. C., Greenwich Village—Furnished and unfurnished apartments. "SAVE TIME and MONEY," "GO TO HIBBS." 241 West 13th. Open evenings. CHelsea 2-9613.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 648 West End Ave. (91st)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette, electric refrigeration, radio; ideal location. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Shore Road Section—Cheerful 5-rooms, enclosed porch, garage, refrigeration, $75. DAVIS, 75 72nd St.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Bushwick Section—Lady will share home with refined woman; room, board $10 weekly. Tel. Jefferson 3-5615-J.

N. Y. C.—Man will share with man studio apartment, centrally located, exceptionally light, radio, piano, maid. Sus. 7-6625 (12-RW).

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

NASH sedan, 1932 light eight, excellent condition; reasonable. MRS. HAWLEY, 42 South Walnut Street, East Orange, N. J. Or. 3-0734.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Quality, service, courtesy; clothes, rugs. LE PARISIAN CLEANERS, 309 86th St. Cloverdale 6-1405.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

PECAN NUT MEATS.
Unsalted, 60c lb.; salted, 75c lb., delivered. Mrs. C. P. Hatch, Hartford, Conn. Tel. 2-4355.

FUEL

CAMBRIDGE COKE $10 Per Ton
Local Delivery
CAMBRIDGE GAS LIGHT CO.—Porter 2600

FURNITURE REPAIRING

FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED and REPAIRED—*Special Prices*
For work recovering chairs, from $4.00 to $6.50. Materials from $2.75 up per chair. Other work—Repairing and Finishing in proportion. Will be pleased to call anywhere in Boston or vicinity and give estimates upon request.
A. A. HAZELTON
10 Lancaster St., Cambridge, Mass. Porter 5144

HAIRDRESSERS

ETHEL M. LEESAN, shampooing, marcelling and manicuring; residential work. 402A Broadway, Cambridge, Mass. University 6187.

HARVARD BARBER AND BEAUTY SHOP
Maurice L. Kornberg, Fritz Lieberknecht, Props. Eugene and Nestle Permanent Waving. Marcel Waving. 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Phone Lon. 7264.

HELP WANTED—MEN

NEW ENGLAND man to sell securities on commission basis for small, reputable investment firm. A-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, good detail, securities experience preferable, 30-35 years, local resident, $20. LOUISE C. HAHN AGENCY, 280 Broadway, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF CORPORATE NAME.

The undersigned officers of Visagraph Institute for the Blind, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts, located in Boston, county of Suffolk, hereby give notice that said corporation by an affirmative vote of at least two thirds of the members entitled to vote at a meeting called for the purpose and by articles of amendment duly executed according to law by the proper officers of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation and deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of chapter 155 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, voted to change its name and adopt the name of Visagraph Institute, Inc.

ROBERT E. NAUMBURG, President.
HENRY S. HENDRICKS, Treasurer.
ROSALIND P. NAUMBERG,
ROBERT I. BRAMHALL,
DAVID M. WATCHMAKER,
Majority of Trustees.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LOCAL and long-distance moving and storage. Telephone for estimate. Day and night service. Boulevard Moving, 39-36 Queens Blvd., L. I. City. Tel. Stillwell 4-3332.

OFFICES TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Practitioner's office in private house, large, pleasant room, furnished, first floor, private entrance, quiet; convenient transit. 250 McDonough St. Phone Haddingway 3-4419-J.

NEW YORK CITY—Six mornings and two evening hours for rent in Salmon Tower, 11 West 42nd Street. Phone Longacre 5-6721.

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York
8551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7781

S. H. FARGHER
PIPE ORGAN MAINTENANCE
9085 212th St., Queens Village, L. I., N. Y.
35 years' experience Missouri 7-3188

PLUMBING AND HEATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—For a plumber and steamfitter call THOMAS GARDNER, Est. 18 years, Shore Road 8-3410, 327 71st St.

PAYING GUESTS

HILLVIEW, WOODSTOCK, N. Y., Tel. 140—Loving home for study, rest, recreation, in Catskills, overlooking mountains; modernly equipped, attractively furnished, well heated; rates reasonable.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

PRINTING

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Edwin A. Jewett buys Mr. Lane's interest in the Jewett-Lane Printing Studio, 23 Pine St. Will appreciate opportunities to estimate.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE OR LEASE, stucco house, 13 rooms, 3 baths, 2 lavatories, 2-car garage, lot 100x150; best residential section of New Rochelle, N. Y. 181 Elk Ave., Forest Heights. Address DUNSEITH, 480 Beachmont Drive.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SELL quality chocolates to your acquaintances and friends and build profitable business yielding liberal commissions; large repeat business; protected territories. A. H. STRENG, Ming Toy Sweets, 38 West 19th St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BELLMORE, Long Island, N. Y.—Nicely furnished room in private family, kitchen privileges, 410 Wilson Avenue West.

BOSTON—Nicely furnished rooms or 3-room suite for rent, 5 minutes from The Mother Church. 82 Gainsboro St., Suite 1.

BOSTON, 56 Clearway St., Suite 5—Attractive newly furnished room in private home; warm and pleasant; quiet.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive sunny room, also 2-room suite with kitchenette, kitchen privileges, $8 and $5. Call daytime, Asp. 4387. 24 Strathmore Road.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Road—Room with twin beds, hot water; cheerful; very quiet home; 2 minutes B. M. T. Bu. 2-3453.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y., 3225 86th St.—Large furnished room, private bath, for business women, in house. Hav. 4-0809.

N. Y. C., 110 Morningside Drive (121 St.)—Attractive, quiet home; no kitchen privileges; delightful locality, vicinity Columbia University. Apartment 64.

N. Y. C., 601 West 110th (Schermerhorn)—Two-room suite, private bath, 10th floor, facing south, share kitchen, very reasonable.

N. Y. C., 2275 Loring Place (Bronx)—Comfortable room in private house; near church and subways. Ad. 4-2409. TAYLOR.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

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CONNECTICUT

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CONNECTICUT

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a phone order will be carefully filled and delivered promptly.
OXFORD MEAT MARKET
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Really Smart Frocks
For All Occasions
Open Evenings Except Wednesday
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Fresh Air JUVENILE Sunshine PRODUCTS Restful Sleep
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RCA Radiotrons at a Special Discount.
Your old tubes tested free
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Housefurnishings
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SHIPPING Hav. 9-5000
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ELKWOOD MARKET
Phone orders given prompt attention
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—A GIFT FOR YOU—
Every customer presenting this advertisement and making a purchase of $1 or over will be given a delicious fresh dressed broiler with our compliments
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Nachman Motors Corporation
94-15 MERRICK BOULEVARD, JAMAICA
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Official Cadillac-La Salle Sales and Service in Queens County
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Jamaica Ave. and 163rd St.
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ENNA JETTICK Shoe
SHOES FOR WOMEN $4.40 and $5

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High Class Sanitary Service and Moderate Prices
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MEATS—PROVISIONS—POULTRY
Wholesale and Retail
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INSURANCE
of every description.
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WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING
H. H. KOCH
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Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
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"At Your Service"
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NEW YORK

Long Island

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(Continued)

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The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village
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Opposite Community Home

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Family Laundry Services Exclusively
A Laundry of Distinction
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Keys Made, Saws Filed and Retoothed
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Fresh Cut Flowers Always on Hand
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Staple and Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables in Season
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Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Fresh Fish
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Corsets, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves
Parkway Specialty Shop
Corsets fitted by an expert
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Tan Elk Moccasins
Blucher Oxford
Crepe Soles
LITTLE GENTS', 10-13½, $3.25
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GEORGE'S SERVICE STATION
SPECIALIZED LUBRICATION
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Quality Meats and Poultry

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75c, 85c and $1
Guest Rooms—Tourists

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General Automobile Repairing
"Where Service Counts"
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224TH STREET AND MERRICK ROAD

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Long Island

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Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
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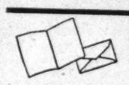

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172-178 LIBERTY ST.
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Total Resources over $13,000,000
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We invite your account

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Quicker service for broken glasses

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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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"Founded on Integrity"
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Your Foot Print in Leather
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Tailoring of every description.
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Specializing in PERMANENT WAVING
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We desire to serve you
Do good work—Please the critical
Prompt Call and Delivery
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Daily Freight Service between New York City, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx
(Continued)

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The Home of a Perfect PERMANENT WAVE
All Permanent Waves $5.00 during winter. Mon. to Fri., any 3 items $1.00—Sat. $1.25
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Shirts by the piece 13c. Sheets 7c
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We Call and Deliver
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5 doors east of Broadway (upstairs)
3 Items $1.00 Permanent Wave $4.00 up

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A modern food shop serving and retailing fresh, high-quality doughnuts, cakes, nuts etc., at moderate prices. An ideal place for a snack before or after meetings, theatre, etc. Special attention to orders for parties.
The Downyflake Shop
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(Around the corner from Third Church)

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3 doors west of Nostrand Avenue
LUNCHEON 35c, 50c
DINNER 50c, 75c
SUNDAY DINNER 75c

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(Please mention this advertisement)

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CLEANLINESS JUST PRICES
MONARCH QUALITY FOOD PRODUCTS
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MIDWOOD 8-2801

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"Something Different"
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WRAPS
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THE BLUE GRILL
A GOOD PLACE TO DINE
Luncheon 35c and 50c
Dinner 60c and 75c
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Served in Both Dining Rooms
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$1.57 and up
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$2.95—SMART MILLINERY—$5.00
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And SHERMAN MILLINERY
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Gloves, Hosiery, Lingerie
Eppy Shoppe
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Let us fit you and keep you in good form.

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HIGH GRADE MEATS
POULTRY and FISH
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Quality jobs for interior or exterior work. Personal supervision—moderate prices.
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J. & M. Bostonian	I. Miller Sub-Debs
Arch Preservers	Arch Preservers

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29-31 MAIN ST PORT CHESTER, N.Y.

Wiener's Pure Food Market
MEAT POULTRY FISH
The best quality meat and strictly fresh fish.
33-35 N. MAIN ST. *Free Delivery*

NEW YORK

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That Luckey's Offers
Better Furniture Values
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Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
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Grade A Raw Grade A Pasteurized
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Shampoo and Wave, $1.00 and $1.25
Regular Bob, 50c
Free Parking to Our Customers in rear of our building.

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for
QUALITY AND VARIETY

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Telephone Monroe 822
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8-11 a. m. daily except Saturdays

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"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
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Now to be had at New Low Prices.
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The Cornucopia, Inc.
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LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00

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COAL ~ COKE
Monroe 461

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NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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SHOES for MEN and WOMEN
STYLE, FIT and SERVICE *GUARANTEED*
ONLY ONE STORE IN ROCHESTER
324 Main Street, East

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FRIDAY and SATURDAY
Best Shoulder Roast of Beef
12½c a lb.
ELDER'S
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Cor. Franklin and North Streets
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Better Flowers than ever before at lower prices than ever before.
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Quality Coal and Coke
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MEAT and POULTRY
ALWAYS THE BEST
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Local Chevrolet Dealer
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CONSULT
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HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

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Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
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Staple and Fancy Groceries
Choice Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.
MUELLER'S MACARONI PRODUCTS
Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phone: Scars. 2770-1-2

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

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PITTSBURGH Paints Products

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Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
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Shoes
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FASHION PARK CLOTHES
MEN'S SHOP
Clothing—Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
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NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

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RCA Radiotrons
RCA-Victor Radios
Advertised by their Manufacturers in The Christian Science Monitor.
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Schenectady's Foremost Ladies' Apparel Shop
Coats—Dresses—Millinery
THE NEW IMPERIAL BUILDING
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THE WALLACE STORE
Is filled with Newness and the most unusual values we have ever known.
Come and SEE for Yourself!
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"ALWAYS RELIABLE"

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BRANCH AT 302 MOHAWK AVENUE

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WAYNE R. BROWN
Coal—Manufactured Ice
For Automatic Heat see the MOTORSTOKER in operation at 51 Mohawk Avenue

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Lower prices on the quality products used in making my candies, now make it possible to reduce all kinds to
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SYRACUSE, N. Y.
GENERAL PRACTICE
Corporation Surrogate's Court and Real Estate Practice

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DAILY FEATURES

Cartoons of the Week

Courtesy Chicago Daily News
EXPELLED

Courtesy Indianapolis News
THE ONLY WAY

Courtesy Omaha World-Herald
HITCH HIKERS

In Lighter Vein

Old Fashioned Place

Swankley had been a great traveler, and his trouble was that he couldn't keep quiet about it. Everything that happened reminded him of something that took place in Timbuctoo or the Cannibal Isles.

His friend Martin was admiring a beautiful sunset one evening.

"Ah!" said Swankley, "you should just see the sunset in the East?"

"I should like very much," said Martin. "The sun always sets in the west in this ordinary old country."—*Labor.*

The Unspeakables

Mrs. Withers had been to the talking pictures for the first time.

"'Ow did yer like it, Nell?" asked her friend.

"All right enough, but to tell yer the truth, I'd rather 'ave been to one of the old unspeakable ones."—*Christian Advocate.*

Closed Shop

His Better Half (regarding him from the bedroom window): "Where you bin this hour of the night?"

"I've bin at me union, considerin' this 'ere strike."

"Well, you can consider this 'ere lock-out."

Long Time

Mistress: "I've asked Mr. and Mrs. Smith to dinner at seven, Mary, but I think we'll give them a quarter of an hour's grace." Mary: "Well, ma'am, I'm religious myself, but I think that's rather overdoin' it!"—*Tit-Bits.*

To Be Different

"Everything that's bought goes to the buyer, doesn't it?"

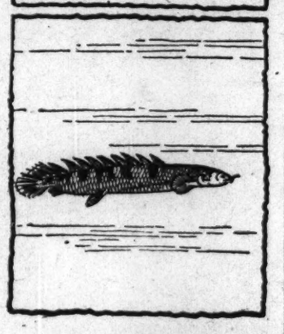
"Some things, such as coal, go to the cellar."—*Pathfinder.*

Ensemble

"I understand your wife came from a fine old family."

"'Came' is hardly the word—she brought it with her."—*Laughs.*

All Nature



Kongo Enameled Fish

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

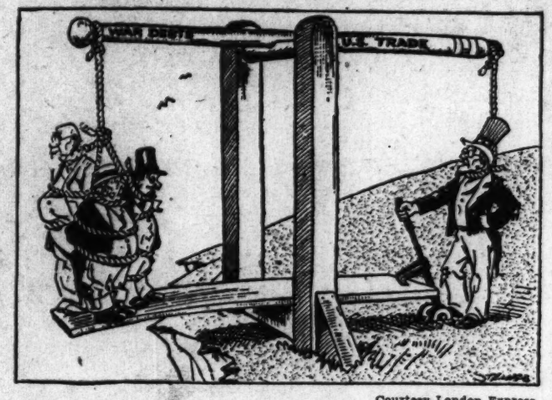
THIS type of fish is considered to be the most ancient in existence. Today its ancestors are traced by fossils millions of years old to the Devonian period of geological history, a time when all fish belonged to one of two groups; either they had spongy outgrowths of the gills, which as long as they were moist enabled the fish to take oxygen directly from the air; or they had modified swim-bladders, capable of maintaining the fish at a given water level.

The first group is represented today by that curious climbing perch of India and also by the mud-skippers, fish which voluntarily leave the water for migrations or in pursuit of food.

A fish of the second type is the curious "enamel fish" of the Kongo River, Africa, the *Polypterus delhezi.* Its scales or plates are angular in form, made of a bony or horny tissue overlaid with "enamel," which gives it a smooth and shiny appearance. Even the skull is protected by a bony coat of mail.

Because of the shape of the fins, it is classed as a fringe-finned fish. A prominent character of this group is the retention of the jointed pectoral or "arm" fins, and it is in this characteristic that evolutionists believe they have traced the parents of primitive amphibians. In the jointed pectoral fins a possible source of the five-fingered arm of the frog is seen. Gradually the fin is believed to have given way to the fingered arm, gills gradually lost their importance for some amphibians, and the air bladder increased in use in some forms, while in others the gills were retained throughout existence.

All fishes of this type, members of the genus *Polypterus,* are natives of Africa, and none of the modern forms are found as fossils. Perhaps the one most commonly known haunts the muddy river bottom of the Nile and is most active at night. In habits these fish resemble the garpike, moving their pectoral fins in a fanlike fashion, living close to the mud of sluggish waters, and occasionally rising to the surface to gulp air when the water is foul. The flesh is excellent for food.



Courtesy London Express
European Debtorr, to Uncle Sam: "Remember What Your Man Franklin Said—'If We Don't Hang Together, We Shall All Hang Separately.'"

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IF I am to put on the whole armor of God, I must first put off the whole armor of self.
—ARCHBISHOP BENSON

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

51

We know that the candidate has three alternatives, either of which seems to appear feasible on the surface. In all probability, however, he may have pressure brought to bear to divide his loyalty equally between each of the three, but with his ability he should to a great measure negotiate the difficulty.

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

According to William S. Brown, New York hotel owner, the problem of shelter for the unemployed white collar class could be solved if every hotel in the United States would open up 10 per cent of its rooms for these workers and carry them on credit until they are relocated?

The Berea (Ohio) City Council has passed an ordinance specifying that "any ridden or led animal" appearing on the streets at night "shall display a red light at the rear end of said animal"?

Police of Modesto, Calif., utilized confiscated liquor in automobile radiators instead of the usual anti-freeze solution?

The King and Queen of England have 10 automobiles for their use?

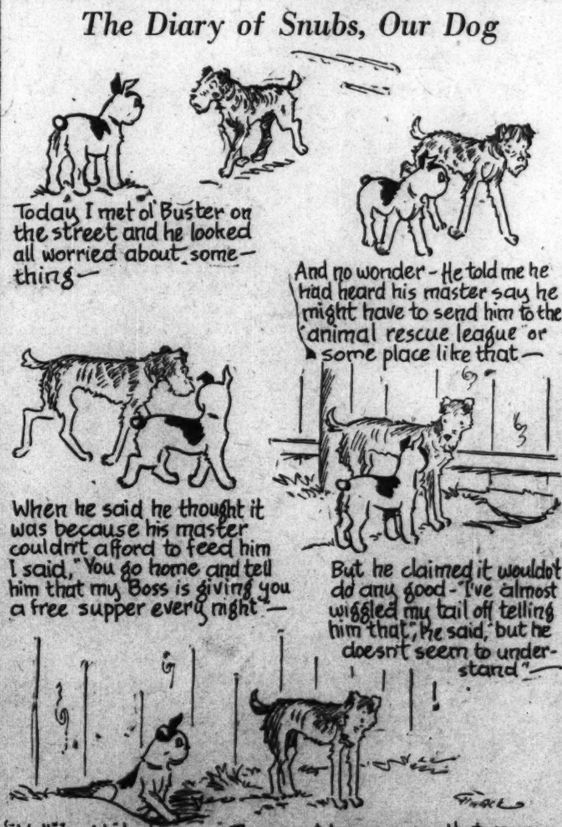
Brevities

New Yorker: The Japanese general asked the Chinese defenders of Shanhaikwan to apologize for putting up resistance. This reminds us that President Hoover has never expressed his regrets to his successor for his discourtesy in carrying those six states.

Columbia (S. C.) State: Another good way to preserve your faith in man is to say no when a stranger offers you a good investment.

Philadelphia Inquirer: It looks as though the Chinese owe Japan an apology for building that Wall in the first place.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Today I met ol' Buster on the street and he looked all worried about something—
And no wonder—He told me he had heard his master say he might have to send him to the "animal rescue league" or some place like that—
When he said he thought it was because his master couldn't afford to feed him I said, "You go home and tell him that my Boss is giving you a free supper every night"—
But he claimed it wouldn't do any good—"I've almost wiggled my tail off telling him that," he said, "but he doesn't seem to understand."
"Well," I said, don't worry—There must be some way that we can explain it to him, so let's stop and do some hard thinking."

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Prefixes (F. M. P.)—The correspondent writes:

So many persons seem not to know the meaning of the prefixes—especially pre- and per-, and in- and en-—that they use them interchangeably. I have heard "preadventure" for "peradventure" and "inable" for "enable," "incircle" for "encircle," "intire" for "entire," "inthrone" for "enthrone," etc.

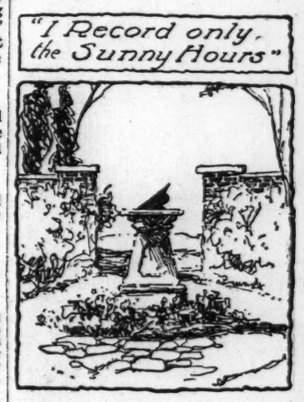
The prefix *pre-* (Latin *præ*) has a sense of "before, in front of," as in "precede" (to go before), "prejudice" (judgment beforehand), "preside" (to sit before), etc. The prefix *per-* has the sense of "through, thoroughly," as in "pervade" (to extend through), "perfect" (thoroughly made), "perspire" (to breathe through), etc. "Peradventure" appears to have come to us through the French *par aventure* (from the Latin *per* and *advenire,* "to arrive," and later accepted in sense of "to befall."

The prefixes *in-* and *en-* do not differ in sense, only in derivation (the first is from the Latin, the second from the Greek). Both signify "in, into, on, against." In cases permitting either prefix ("inclose" or "enclose," "indorse" or "endorse," "inquire" or "enquire," "insure" or "ensure," etc.), the "in- style" is followed by this newspaper.

Careless pronunciations (F. M. P.)—The correspondent says that he commonly hears "sense" and "since" confused; he also reports hearing "hince" for "hence." No comment from this end seems necessary.

Hypocrisy (F. M. P., who reports hearing the first *y* as long *i*)—Sound the word *hih-pok'-rih-sy* (all vowels short).

Gerund (M. T.)—This name is applied to "a verb form ending in *-ing* and used as a noun," as "*Working* is necessary" (subject), "He liked *working*" (object). Note that a gerund requires a modifying substantive to be in the possessive case, as, "I found *his writing.*" "I found *him writing*" involves the use of a participle.



'Inasmuch'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rotterdam, Holland

OWING to the fact that several steamers were laid up here, crowds of Chinese deck hands, cooks, stokers, and trimmers could find no employment and herded together in astonishing numbers in the Chinese quarters. But as time went on, it became difficult to meet even the very modest needs of the stranded Chinese.

What could be done? The Chinese realized that no support could reasonably be demanded from the Dutch authorities. Moreover, both Government and municipalities had their hands full in caring for their own unemployed. But the Chinese, being of an industrious nature, did not wait very long in idleness for things to improve. So one day the good city of Rotterdam, as by a stroke of magic wand, found itself invaded by an army of silent, patient, unobtrusive Chinese, all equipped with a brightly colored bread-tin, crammed with neat packets of sugared nuts, which sold for a penny.

There was hardly a street corner or an entrance to a big store where there were no Chinese with their tins full of sweets. And the only sound they gave was a gentle call in Dutch (of their own invention) to passing children. Along the inland ways and highways they spread, first to The Hague, then to Amsterdam, then all over the country, to even the remotest villages. They walked miles and miles a day in order to sell some packets for a penny, but asking for nothing.

A committee eventually was set up at The Hague, to collect warm winter coats and other necessary garments, to be distributed among the needy Chinese. A private charitable organization was further established to provide each of the industrious Chinese, with at least one hot meal a day. So the strangers within the gates are being cared for, and many Dutchmen are practicing the admonition in the letter to the Galatians: "Let us not be weary in well doing . . . let us do good unto all men."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Are We Prepared?

OPPORTUNITY. Perhaps more nearly than any other, this word describes the need which is uppermost in men's thoughts today.

Labor says: Give us a chance to work.

Employers say: Give us a chance to sell.

Consumers—largely workers—say: Give us a chance to buy.

So the cycle of frustration completes itself. But who says: Give us an opportunity to serve, give us an opportunity to grow in honesty, in courage, in love for our neighbor? Well, many men and women, apart from their classifications as workers, employers or buyers, and merely as individuals with a Christian regard for their fellow men, are saying this.

And their prayers are being answered while they are yet in the wilderness. Men are ceasing to look back toward Egypt—toward profits that profit nothing, toward a period of so-called prosperity that was characterized by two cars for some and two mortgages for others. Increasingly they are looking forward to a new era which may have little in common with the "new era" heralded in 1928 and 1929.

Among the many signs of this forward-looking, some which will receive wide public attention are contained in utterances just made by two starkly contrasting figures in the American scene. In the February issue of the Forum magazine, John Grier Hibben, former president of Princeton University, offers his readers a square look at themselves. He says:

> In our eager expectancy to see some change for the better and to see it soon, it might be well to put to ourselves the question—are we prepared in proper thought and spirit for the change, if it should come, or, on the other hand, if it is indefinitely postponed, are we able to command sufficient intelligence and courage to learn the wisdom of adapting ourselves to a radically different and new order of social organization? Are we prepared to meet the future, whatever may be its nature?

And in an interview just published, Henry Ford, who needs no introduction to motorists or anybody else, takes technocracy to task for assuming that present conditions are permanent:

> When it forgets the fluid and progressive elements in life, it simply goes on the rocks.

Mr. Ford believes a new era is coming in, but that it "will not be brought in by politics or finance." Supermechanic that he is, he envisages the machine ushering in this improved state of affairs.

Both these men are refusing to look back. Both are concerned with the future, and with the present upon which that future must be built. Because Mr. Ford sees opportunity to make the years to come better than any that have gone before, he feels these are good times, that these are years of recovery from notions more destructive than a bear market. And Mr. Hibben, perhaps less cheerfully but none the less forcefully, drives home the fact that the use of the present to preserve spiritual assets and to assert a "renaissance of idealism" is one of the most important demands with which men are faced today.

"What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." This is the advice of one who has raised the ideals, and consequently the standard of conduct and living, of millions throughout twenty centuries. Those who today are praying for ability to find the "way out" for themselves and others have every reason to know that they have right now this ability, and the opportunity to exercise it.

Men and women who are learning to look forward to an increased field for right activity know they need not fear the advance of the machine any more than Mr. Ford does. But they recognize that it will take more than machinery to pull the world out of the rut into which materialism has led it. They recognize with Mr. Hibben that however powerful are the forces in operation, "they cannot be regarded as independent of the activities of the human being," and that "Man is not the plaything of nature or of determining economic conditions."

And they are putting this knowledge into use by leavening the world's business with their honesty, with their courage and with their love for one another.

A Fidgety Monument

SOMEONE should have warned President Hoover. Without even consulting the President-Elect, he has signed the United States up for a job which makes the collection of war debts look like child's play. The news dispatches give only an inkling of the seriousness of the situation. They report that the President has proclaimed the White Sands of New Mexico a national monument. That seems to mean merely that Mr. Hoover has taken official action to preserve for the American people as part of their national park playground one of the natural wonders of the continent, a snow-white, forty-mile-long heap of gypsum. But does it?

A well-mannered monument—especially a national monument—is generally expected to be somewhat sedentary, even stationary. But these *arenas blancas*, as the Spaniards called them, are rovers. Geologists declare they are moving only a few feet or inches a year. But that's mere "tenderfoot" talk. The old prospectors know better. Many a one will tell you how he has carefully fixed the location of a rich lode by the landmark of glistening sands only to find on his return trip that neither sands nor lode were where they ought to be.

Or ask the squatters, hardy holders-down of the Great American Desert. They will tell you it's no use trying to hobble this peripatetic playground of the winds. "You can't bank on the White Sands; they are more likely to bank on you." And the Apaches will admit that the "Great White Father" in Washington successfully corralled them on the Jicarilla Reservation, but they expect to see some fun when he starts out to chaperon the White Sands on a windy day.

Someone has suggested that if these nomadic sands continue their present eastward migration they will come before long to the Llano Estacado, or Staked Plain, and may be pinned down there. Old-timers have their doubts; they think the sands are more likely to roll right along down to Washington. There perhaps they might muffle a Senate filibuster or turn the White House pink with envy. Or possibly President Hoover could use them for something to weigh down with the cares of office. Maybe that is what he is saving them for.

Drastic Denmark

RELIEF measures just rushed through the Danish Parliament represent one of the most extreme steps in state control of industry and finance yet taken by any country. This move, made in the face of growing unemployment and diminishing foreign trade, is an attempt to mitigate the evils of one and foster the other.

In fixing the krone at 22½ to the English pound, Premier Theodor Stauning is acting for the agricultural population, which depends largely on the English trade to absorb Danish bacon and dairy products. Unemployment relief is expected to be furthered by several of the new enactments. Large expenditures for public works are planned, while property taxes are to be reduced by a transfer of public expenditures from local authorities to the state. To force investments into the bond market and agricultural loans, the Government has prohibited the paying of interest on bank deposits in excess of 3½ per cent.

By far the most drastic step, however, is a law that prohibits all strikes and lockouts for a period of one year. The only vociferous complaint to this came from the Communists, who staged a riotous demonstration in protest against the interference with the right to strike. Yet this unprecedented measure was passed to forestall plans of certain employers for a lockout which would have affected some 150,000 workers.

Presenting his case to the public over the radio on January 28, Premier Stauning declared, "A lockout in times like these would be madness and would be a disaster for Denmark." The following day he asked Parliament for the law, which was speedily passed.

This drastic experiment in state control of industry and finance will be watched with keen interest by the rest of the world. The effect should be an immediate rise in the price of farm products and a bettering of the lot of the agrarian population. However, the burden that must fall upon the so-called "white-collar classes," whose incomes will remain stationary in face of rising prices and cheapened money, will have a great bearing upon the final result.

Halting the Auctioneer's Hammer

ALL to the good is the decision of a number of large American insurance companies to hold off foreclosure actions on farm mortgages. A moratorium for the farmer has long been as much needed as a moratorium on international debts.

The movement began, apparently, with the response of the New York Life Insurance Company to a plea by Gov. Clyde Herring of Iowa for leniency in that hard-hit State, was joined by several other companies, and now has been extended to farms throughout the country so far as the Prudential Insurance Company, largest holder of such mortgages, is concerned. Officials of other life insurance companies, such as the Equitable and Metropolitan, explained it has been their policy for two years to keep delinquent borrowers on the farms if the borrowers would coöperate.

But it should not be supposed that this ends the problem—or would end it if all insurance companies should observe the moratorium. Out of the total of approximately $9,000,000,000 of farm indebtedness in the United States, the holdings of farm mortgages by life insurance companies are a little less than $1,700,000,000. Other insurance companies hold a considerable sum, the federal land banks and joint stock land banks have some $2,000,000,000 outstanding, and the remainder consists of loans by commercial or savings banks—usually local—and individuals.

Whether these banks or some insurance companies can grant extreme leniency without jeopardizing their own existence is a pertinent question in certain instances. If even the most solid institutions make extensive adjustments with mortgagors they must pass part of the sacrifice along through lower interest on savings accounts, reduced mutual insurance dividends or higher rates on new policies. But if so, this is but part of a long and complex adjustment to the new buying power of money and is not unfair to the thrifty, for it still returns to them a greater purchasing power than they invested.

It is part, in fact, of a broader readjustment than that of farm mortgages alone, for some of the same arguments used there apply to the case of the urban home purchaser whose load has become heavier than he bargained for. An indication that his plight, too, has compelled attention is the announcement—to take a current instance—that the largest building and loan association in Dayton, Ohio, has cut its interest rate from 7 per cent to 4½ per cent.

Thus goes on the adjustment of one of the most tightly pegged sets of prices—the price of former borrowings—to the changed value of money as expressed in almost all other prices. Coming back to the farm situation, Congress is seriously at work on measures to liquidate the joint stock land banks, strengthen the federal land banks and so refinance at lower interest cost a portion of the agricultural debt.

Some would like to see such adjustments all made by a regulation of the value, i. e., buying power, of the dollar. There can be little question of the desirability of this, but there is much question yet as to how it can be done. The various methods of inflation lately proposed range from mild uncertainty to extreme hazardousness in their results. But the discussion of them has had some salutary effect: It is compelling the doing of equity between creditors and debtors by showing clearly what is the alternative.

Same Shoe—Different Foot

To the necessities for some delay in the payment of debts may be added the British commercial regulations, lessening our means of payment by prohibiting us from carrying in our own bottoms our own produce to their Dominions in our neighborhood, and excluding valuable branches of it from their home markets by prohibitory duties. The means of payment constitute one of the motives to purchase at the moment of purchasing. If these means are taken away by the creditor himself, he ought not in conscience to complain of a mere retardation of his debt, which is the effect of his own act, and the least injurious of those it is capable of producing.

BUT for the word "British," the hasty reader of this quotation might think it is an excerpt from some speech or note on the war debts by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer. In point of fact, it was written by Thomas Jefferson, and as far back as May 29, 1792.

Many problems arising out of the treaty ending the Revolutionary War remained a source of friction between Great Britain and the new American Republic. One was that of debts owing from pre-war times to British creditors. After receiving repeated complaints from London about American delay in meeting these obligations, Thomas Jefferson, as Secretary of State, indited a dispatch to the British Minister, from which the above is an extract. The whole note, which is a model of style and erudition, would bear very careful rereading at a time when the shoe is on the other foot.

Heckling Araki

THAT the parliamentarians in Japan should be heckling Lieut.-Gen. Sadao Araki, Minister of War, will set the world wondering. Are the militarists losing control in Tokyo? Or is the opposition merely showing its head for form's sake? Appearance and actuality are so diverse in Japan that the answers are very difficult to give.

The appearance is that Japan is still being governed in accordance with representative institutions. These were given a fresh lease of life when Viscount Makoto Saito undertook the Premiership at the head of a kind of national government last May. Neither the militarists nor the Fascists, whose relation is so difficult to fathom, could step into the breach. It was a situation where there was a good deal of Fascism but no Mussolini. Yet, as Shakespeare says, the occasion oft provides the man, and Japan assumed a waiting attitude, meantime wondering by what miracle the mixed Cabinet under Viscount Saito could survive.

Viscount Saito is still Premier. His longer-than-anticipated tenure of office is due to several circumstances. He has deflated the anti-parliamentarians by carrying out their principal demands, which were the recognition of Manchoukuo and farm relief. No chauvinist could grumble at the Premier's intransigence in rejecting the world effort to draw Japan into discussion within the framework of the Lytton report.

In respect of farm relief, good fortune has come to his assistance. Much of the agrarian discontent was due to the low prices that the Japanese farmer was receiving for his chief occupational side line, the raising of raw silk. Since Viscount Saito assumed office, however, prices have doubled, and the relief thereby accorded to the agricultural population is of far more account than even the generous help that the Saito Government has extended out of the budget.

The Premier's very complaisance, however, is the present thorn in the Government's side. His acceptance of military dictation is involving a growing drain on the budget. The estimates for the fiscal year beginning in April show that army and navy costs, chiefly of course for employment in Manchuria, will increase from 405,000,000 yen in 1930-31 to 821,000,000 yen. Members of the Diet want to know when these demands will cease. It is not comforting to be told, as General Araki has told them, that by 1935 defensive measures under the Manchoukuo protocol will have been completed.

Who is to bear the cost in the meantime? Not the taxpayer—for the nonce. The deficit is to be met by borrowing. With the country on a paper standard, and expenses of government as well as army and navy services increasing rapidly, however, this unwillingness to take toll of the taxpayer is merely the postponement of a very rude reckoning. It may be linked with the heckling in the Diet as symptomatic of a new questioning of military policy.

Editorial Notes

British railways state that they carry an increasing proportion of the annual haulage of 200,000,000 gallons of milk in tank cars. Perfect roadbeds, as well as the glass-lined steel tanks, contribute to the satisfactory results. Over the rugged roadbeds of early railroading the consignee might never have known whether he was to receive a shipment of milk or of butter.

Mr. Henry M. Robinson, noted internationally as a banker, says it was not involved economics that closed many American banks, but a fear born of fallacies. If the people will undo fear, he says, they will reopen bank doors—and bank reverses of that sort would be a delight to depositors.

While most of the lines of the 1933 motorcars are strikingly new, the purchaser is quick to note that the old familiar dotted one has been retained.

Forcing International Friendships

By R. H. Markham

BUCHAREST

ALL is not gold that glitters, and not all that is gold glitters. In other words the attempt at forming international friendship pacts may be greatly overdone, because certain desirable pacts cannot be concluded and even if concluded would have little value.

Such is the case in the Balkans. Two years ago, under the influence of international peace societies a Balkan Conference was inaugurated for the purpose of arriving at a Balkan pact and creating a Balkan union or federation. This was part of a general trend existing at that time toward "regional pacts." Peace-loving statesmen and international organizations perceived that Europe was splitting up into two great antagonistic camps, such as brought on the World War, and to prevent that they set out to draw the nations into regional alliances that would not be directed one against another. It was an attempt to fight fire by lighting a backfire, and was a most praiseworthy undertaking.

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But in the Balkans it was premature and doomed to failure from the beginning. It was a dream of noble people, insufficiently acquainted with Balkan realities, and of interested politicians, who hoped to force events. The Balkan conferences have done as much harm as good—if not more—and have resulted in compromising hopeful efforts at softening the Balkan atmosphere. Vital international relations in the Balkans are more strained than they have been at any time since the war, and both camps are strengthening their barricades. Any further attempt now to conclude a pact or form a Balkan league will only make matters worse.

The reason is that before you can generate friendship you must have peace and before you can discuss peace you must conclude a truce putting an end to war. But the Balkan nations are still at war. At least, two antagonistic groups are. One consists of Roumania, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey, and the other of Bulgaria, sometimes supported by Albania. The first four states have taken very extensive territories and populations from the Bulgarians, who are not reconciled to that fact. They are waiting for the day when they can win the lost territories back and "free" their "enslaved" conationals, which form a fifth part of the whole nation.

One side is fighting to stabilize the *status quo* and the other to alter it. Bulgaria is against all her neighbors, but principally against Serbia, her neighbor on the west. The most vital factor in the Balkan equation is the fact that Serbia and Bulgaria are at war. This is not a figure of speech and is not an exaggeration. Armed terrorists pass from Bulgaria into Serbia to commit outrages, destroy property, and take lives. If not abetted they are at least not hindered by the Bulgarian state. On the other hand Serbia richly finances Bulgarian mercenaries working against the unity and security of Bulgaria.

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But the actual hostile acts committed are of far less importance than the warlike attitude existing between these two peoples. No Bulgarian newspaper can be taken or sent into Serbia. No Bulgarian book, even on philosophy, natural science, or literature, can penetrate into most parts of Serbia. As a general rule any person living in the new Serbian provinces would be subject to persecution by the police if he received letters from Bulgaria. Even Bibles in the Bulgarian language are excluded.

And so strong is the anti-Serb feeling in Bulgaria that even the most peace-loving persons from Serbia dare not attempt to speak at a meeting in Bulgaria. In Sofia there is one daily paper devoted almost exclusively to attacks on Serbia, while practically the whole Sofia press is vehemently and aggressively hostile.

In the Bulgarian capital numerous delegates from various nationalistic organizations frequently gather in very enthusiastic meetings at which they proclaim the imminent collapse of Yugoslavia and the dire punishment of Serbia. These meetings are usually followed by impressive manifestations in which hundreds or thousands of fanatical young people and older people march through the streets with placards bearing threats against Serbia.

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This stark and bitter conflict is due to the fact that the Serbs have taken by force of arms "a Bulgarian territory" called Macedonia, which they are determined at all costs to Serbize. They have prohibited the very word, Macedonia, changed the personal names of all the Macedonians into Serbian forms and at innumerable international congresses declared that all the people in this disputed territory are Serbians.

If the people in question are not actually Serbs, as of course the Bulgarians claim they are not, the Serbs are determined to make them such. And it is quite certain that within the course of a few decades, unless international upheavals occur, the Serbians will succeed in this purpose. If boundaries and régimes remain as they are until 1960 most of the young people in all parts of Serbia will enthusiastically assert that they are the purest of Serbs.

Realizing this, the more aggressive Bulgarians are determined to precipitate events which will prevent the Serbs from de-Bulgarizing the people in the territories which Bulgaria once held or to which she aspires. Not only do the Bulgarian patriots hope to help precipitate a Balkan upheaval, but they are doing everything possible to preserve and strengthen the Bulgarian consciousness of the Macedonians and of the inhabitants in the lost Bulgarian territories. A powerful organization of Macedonians in Bulgaria is working tirelessly toward this end.

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In the interests of better Balkan relations the pact and all talk of a Balkan league or a Balkan federation should be dropped, in the opinion of some political observers, because a Balkan pact without Bulgaria has no significance. It is like a wedding without a bride. A pact with Bulgaria seems impossible. Bulgaria has attended the Balkan conferences like a good, though reluctant, little girl, so that the world would not think she was a trouble maker. She has always had to be coaxed and never for an instant has she expected anything to issue from them, and if necessary she might possibly prefer to throw the whole Balkans into an upheaval rather than sign a pact involving the loss of her minorities forever. It is only augmenting dissension and ill feeling to attempt to make Bulgaria officially accept such a situation, and indeed pacts concluded in the face of such public opinion are utterly worthless.

What is desirable, therefore, is for the Balkan nations to endeavor to come to agreements regarding commerce, railroads, tariffs, postal services, telephone and telegraph lines, boundary conventions, and cultural activities. Let peacemakers give their full assistance and encouragement along these lines and relinquish efforts for a Balkan pact.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Britain Looks at Technocracy

"TECHNOCRACY" is a new word from America, where it is setting popular opinion on fire. We can draw no inference of its virtue from its mere vogue. But it has the recommendation of concerning itself with a universal trouble—the effect of machine production in superseding the wage earner and so leaving its own products without a purchaser. This is the supreme paradox of the world's present life. An agitation that makes people think on it may be forgiven for any wrong-headedness of its own.

In any case, it is all to the good that energetic minds should be grappling with the master riddle. We cannot rest resigned to a state of matters in which scientific power spells social devastation. Machinery must be guided to its destiny as an emancipator. It should inaugurate a new world by its transformation of the balance between toil and reward. If democracy could not make harvest of this opportunity, that would be its final condemnation. Here lies the inner reality of politics everywhere. It has to be tackled both by thought and experiment.—*Observer* (London).

THE technocrats hold that so profound are the changes effected in the industrial-economic machine by technical developments in production that a brand-new economic system is required to cope with them, the old one having broken down beyond repair under the strain.

However this may be, there is without doubt an enormous problem raised by the disequilibrium between production and consumption.

The situation places right in the forefront the key problem of Leisure. If the eventual answer to "technological unemployment" and the tyranny of the machine is everyone working short hours for high wages, the economists and sociologists must begin to get busy now devising methods of meeting the change. If what the Russians call the "toiling masses" of the future are going to have plenty of time on their hands and plenty of money to spend in it—which seems the only effective way of countering unemployment and making consumption match production—what sort of world are the scientists and the sociologists going to give them to live in?—*Sunday Times* (London).

THE menace of the machine, which is what "technocracy" hopes to banish, is the most tremendous problem which has ever confronted humanity. Malthus, the gloomy apostle of human misery through underproduction, never envisaged such a paradox as a Midas world so rich that it cannot afford to eat.

But there is no need to despair. At the moment the machine has overstepped its purpose, but to scrap it entirely would be to make chaos more chaotic. The genius which created the machine is not weak enough to be destroyed by its own creature.—*Sunday Dispatch* (London).

WATCH out for "technocracy."

"Technocracy," reduced to simple terms, is an hysterical campaign against machinery.

But the machine age developed, releasing new forces for the material improvement of the community.

Kill "technocracy" now!—*Daily Express* (London).

THUS, in spite of all the fast-working and labor-saving machines which modern engineering skill has put at the disposal of the world, production and trade are steadily shrinking while human want and misery are rapidly increasing.

Technocracy boldly asserts that no solution is possible so long as the present price system is retained. It claims that the maldistribution of purchasing power and the accumulation of debt charges, which have inevitably arisen as a result of the price system, are gradually strangling all industrial activity and preventing the world from enjoying the blessings which modern science has put within its reach.

That is to say, the world must abandon its age-long ideas of value and adopt a new guiding principle, namely, that energy is the real measure of human labor and human wealth. It must set up a real technocracy which will bring about a proper synchronization between production and consumption, so that all human needs are fully met and the necessary amount of human work equitably divided.

It is highly significant that even so conservative a body as President Hoover's Research Committee on Social Trends, whose report has just been issued, should have warned the country not "to ignore the imminent perils in further advance of our heavy technical machinery over crumbling roads and shaking bridges," and asserted that "unless there is a speeding up of social invention or a slowing down of mechanical invention, grave maladjustments are certain to result."—*The Times* (London).

MACHINE work, rightly dealt with, need not be soul-destroying at all, but may yield the three satisfactions we all desire—namely, the satisfaction of knowledge and insight, the satisfaction of skillful control, and the satisfaction of creation or production. Instead of fixing up a factory with looms and introducing a flock of weavers to push on the starting handles, we might provide each worker with his own loom by a system of gradual purchase, make him feel that the machine belongs to him, and, above all, see that he understands it—that he knows he is controlling force and not working blindly. Here is probably a means of salvation for much modern industry.—*Prof. Alfred F. Barker*, in *The Times*.

Police Put Jobless on Job

LITTLE children like policemen. They know that if they get lost the big bluecoat will get them home. They have daily experience with his aid in clearing the crossways for their safe passage. With grown-ups, the policeman's job is doing tougher things, grappling with the thug and measuring his wits with the smart crook. And although success in these merits praise, somehow it never wins the hero worship the children freely give for aid in simple things.

In Detroit just now the police are very popular with the many. They have been using their radio cruising cars as contact between employer and job hunter. When the welfare agency gets a call for workers it is relayed to the radio dispatcher, who phones the squad car. The police drive swiftly to the home of the worker. In instances men have reported for work one hour after welfare agencies received the employer's call.

Welfare work like this is closely akin to preserving the public peace. In that respect it may be regarded as work police may be called upon to do. In any event, the Detroit bluecoats have drawn from it a wealth of local popularity. —*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Citrus Soda

CALIFORNIANS who beg for beer have something to think about. There has been a decided rise in the soft-drink trade since the advent of prohibition. Grape juice and citrus drinks have shot up miraculously.

Citrus drinks have increased 68.2 per cent the past five years.

The wine industry would gain by repeal; but what about the orange and lemon growers?

Uncle Sam drank the juice of 1,231,692,000 oranges at soda fountains last year. It took 13,330 cars to haul them to him and 6,158,460 boxes to contain them. The soda fountains of the country used 13.7 per cent of the country's total crop. This ought to be drink, if not food, for thought to those crying for beer to produce two or three hundred millions in taxes. The lemonade drinkers accounted for 283,431,000 lemons being squeezed at soda fountains during the year. These filled 2714 cars for distribution. Lemonade absorbed 15.5 per cent of the total crop. . . .

So far as this State is concerned beer as a prosperity restorer has much less value than orange juice and lemonade.—*Los Angeles Times.*